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FM 22-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

DRILL AND CEREMONIES



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



AUGUST 1956

FIELD MANUAL
DRILLS AND CEREMONIES

FM 22-5 } DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CHANGES No. 1 } HEADQUARTERS,
 WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 25 June 1957

FM 22-5, 27 August 1956, is changed as follows:
132. Honor Guards

* * * * *

f. As the commander * * * the appropriate honors. If a firing battery is employed, the first round is fired simultaneously with the first note of the music and remaining rounds are fired at two-second intervals (AR 600-25). All military personnel * * * rendering of honors (AR 600-25).

* * * * *

[AG 353.5 (19 Jun 57)]

By Order of *Wilber M. Brucker*, Secretary of the Army:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff

Official:

HERBERT M. JONES,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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Regt/Gp	ROTC Stu Jr Div
Bn	Stu Nat Def Cadet Corps Units
Co	

NG: State AG; units—same as Active Army.

USAR: Same as Active Army.

For explanation of abbreviations used see AR 320-50.

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**DRILL
AND
CEREMONIES**



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• AUGUST 1956

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Field Manual } DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
No. 22-5 } WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 27 August 1956

DRILL AND CEREMONIES

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1. Purpose and Scope

This manual presents army drill and ceremonies. It gives the techniques for teaching drill and ceremonies; the methods for developing the command voice; the school of the soldier; the manual of arms for the rifle, automatic rifle, pistol and carbine; manual of the guidon; unit drill through units of regimental size; and ceremonies, inspections, and mounted drill.

2. Definitions, Symbols, Capitalization

a. *Definitions* of drill terms used in this manual usually appear at the beginning of each chapter in which they are first used.

b. *Symbol keys* accompany figures, and a reference key for all symbols appears in Appendix II, figure 77.

c. *Capitalization.* *Preparatory commands* (par. 7) and *supplementary commands* (par. 8) are shown in SMALL CAPITALS and *commands of execution* (par. 7) in LARGE CAPITALS. *Combined commands* (par. 7) are also shown in LARGE CAPITALS although they are sometimes used as *supplementary commands*.

3. Drill and Ceremonies

a. During his first few weeks in the army the soldier often asks, "why are drill and ceremonies needed? Why couldn't I use my time more advantageously learning how to fire my weapon?" The answers are that individual efforts alone do not bring survival or victory for the soldier; that the soldier has to learn teamwork and the value of unified and cooperative action so thoroughly that they guide his later actions instinctively. The first opportunity that the army has to build the spirit of teamwork is on the parade ground. Here, all soldiers learn that there can be no orderly movement of men or units without a precise and united effort, and every man learns to play his part in the squad, platoon, or company. The commands for drill and ceremonies take on a similar meaning to the signals barked out by the quarterback on a football team. After a short time the soldier knows what to do in response to a command. He also knows what his friends will do and his confidence grows in himself and his friends. Teamwork results, unit pride grows, and a solid foundation is established for further training of all types.

b. Drill consists of certain movements by which the squad, platoon, or company is moved in an orderly manner from one formation to another or from one place to another. These movements are executed with order and precision. Each member of the squad does his part with exactness so that on command the squad moves instantly, smartly, and smoothly. The men are

trained to stand, step off, march, halt, and to handle the rifle smoothly as individuals and in unison as members of the squad.

c. Drill training begins the day the soldier enters the Army. In the beginning, he is taught individually the foot movements and the manual of arms. Immediately following this instruction, he practices these movements while marching, halting, and in combination with the handling of his weapon. The exercises are repeated until they are performed smartly and automatically in response to a command. He is then placed in a squad and trained to do all these movements together with other men. His squad is then placed in a platoon with other squads, where he learns other movements. Finally, companies, battalions, and regiments are drilling smartly and with smoothness and precision.

d. Ceremonies are formations and movements in which a large number of troops participate. They execute movements in unison and with precision upon command just as in drill. Although the colors and standards and the martial music add color to military ceremonies, their primary value is in rendering honors, preserving traditions, and for stimulating esprit de corps. A ceremony may inspire hundreds or even thousands of men to work as a great team; standing at attention in ranks, making 1,000 rifles click like one, or marching with machine-like precision. Esprit de corps is generated and every soldier in the unit becomes proud of himself and his unit as a result

of snappy appearance and precise group performance.

Section II. DRILL INSTRUCTION

4. Conduct of Instruction

a. The progress made by individuals and units in precise and unified action in drill and ceremonies is determined by—

- (1) The methods of instruction and the thoroughness of the instructors.
- (2) The organization of training groups into units of the most effective instructional size (*c* below).

b. The step-by-step method is the most effective way for instructing in drill and ceremonies. The steps of this method are to—

- (1) Give the name of the movement or exercise and its practical use to the individual or unit.
- (2) Give the command to be used for the movement or exercise, and explain its elements: the preparatory command and the command of execution (par. 7).
- (3) Explain the movement and the command so that soldiers may understand the pertinent points of the demonstration.
- (4) Demonstrate the movement or exercise to the instructional group. If the movement is a precision movement, the demonstrators execute it by the numbers (par. 5), one count or movement at a time and in the cadence (quick time, double time) in which it is to be executed. If the movement is not a pre-

cision movement, the demonstrators are talked through each part of the movement to acquaint soldiers with the pertinent points to be practiced.

(5) Give practical work by the numbers and talk through the movement or exercise. Instructors and assistant instructors supervise each movement or exercise closely and repeat these movements until precise movements become habitual.

c. Instruction and practical work in all phases of the manual of arms and in the first six paragraphs of the school of the soldier without arms are most effectively presented in the "U" formation. In this formation, three squads are formed, each in line, one to the front and one on each side of the instructor. If a fourth squad is present, it forms behind and uncovers the squad that is to the front of the instructor.

d. Instruction and practical work in all phases of squad drill are most effectively presented in training groups of squad size. Instruction in platoon drill is best explained and demonstrated by a training group of platoon size. The practical work in platoon drill is executed by the platoon as a unit. The practical work in units larger than a platoon is most effectively conducted when the organized elements of the unit are left intact for drill purposes rather than arbitrarily broken down into training groups of any given size.

e. Officers, noncommissioned officers, guidon bearers, and special units occupy designated posts in the various formations or units. When changes

of formations involve changes of posts, the new posts are taken by the most direct route, except when otherwise prescribed, and should be taken as soon as practicable after the command of execution for the movement. Officers and non-commissioned officers who have prescribed duties in connection with the movement take their posts when such duties are completed. When executing any facing movement, alining units, or when moving from one post to another, officers and non-commissioned officers maintain a military bearing and move with precision.

f. When a noncommissioned officer takes the place of an officer in commanding a unit, or an element of a larger unit, he occupies the same post as prescribed for the officer. He then carries his rifle at sling arms, as does an officer who is armed with a carbine. At all other times when giving commands, making reports, or drilling a unit, a noncommissioned officer, except a squad leader in ranks, carries the rifle at right shoulder arms.

g. When acting as instructors, officers and non-commissioned officers go wherever their presence is necessary. They correct mistakes and insure steadiness and proper performance in ranks. When it has been demonstrated that an individual is unable to execute the proper movements or assume the proper position, the instructor may use his hands to assist the individual.

5. Additional Techniques for Drill Instruction

a. By the numbers is the method by which precision movements of two or more counts are

demonstrated, practiced, and learned, one count at a time. This method enables the soldier to learn step by step and permits the instructor to make detailed corrections. The instructor commands **BY THE NUMBERS** before giving the commands for the movements. (**BY THE NUMBERS, ABOUT, FACE.**) The first count of the movement is executed on the command of execution, **FACE**. The second count is executed on command, **TWO** of **READY, TWO**; etc.

b. All subsequent commands are executed by the numbers until the command **WITHOUT THE NUMBERS** is given. For example, in teaching right and left face, the command **BY THE NUMBERS** would be given at the beginning of the practical exercise. Each facing is repeated several times by the numbers until the instructor gives **WITHOUT THE NUMBERS**. The same exercises are repeated in the cadence (par. 13) for the movement. Subsequent movements are also executed in the cadence for the movement.

c. Talking through a movement is the method by which an exercise containing several nonprecision movements is demonstrated, practiced, and learned. Each movement is executed as it is described. In **FIX BAYONETS**, for example, the instructor tells the soldier to move the muzzle of the rifle to the left and grasp it below the stacking swivel with his left hand. After the soldier executes these steps, the instructor tells him to grasp the bayonet in his right hand. After talking the soldier through the remaining steps, the instructor has him practice the movement in normal cadence.

d. Oral examinations are given soldiers at regular intervals throughout their training in drill and ceremonies. These examinations are given with the minimum number of students per instructor. Each soldier is required to give instruction to other members of his group as if they had no previous knowledge of the subject. The instructor rates the soldiers for instructional ability and technical knowledge. The group of soldiers will find that they increase their grasp of the subject and teach themselves by the repetition required in the examination.

e. Competitive drill exercises are conducted to determine the best drilled individual and unit within larger units. Appropriate prizes are awarded at ceremonies to the winners in this competition.

6. Command Voice

Instructors should pay particular attention to developing command voice in soldiers. This can be done by—

a. Setting the example; that is, by giving all commands to soldiers with the correct voice control, distinctness, inflection, cadence, and snap (pars. 9-14).

b. Encouraging the members of an instructional group to practice commands with help of the instructors.

c. Giving the members of an instructional group the opportunity to command.

CHAPTER 2

COMMANDS AND THE COMMAND VOICE

Section I. COMMANDS

7. General

A drill command is an oral order of a commander. The commander gives all commands to his unit, except in the few cases mentioned in this manual.

a. Most drill commands have *two parts*, known as the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution*. Neither of these parts is actually a command by itself, but they are termed commands to simplify instruction.

(1) *The preparatory command* states the movement or formation to be carried out and mentally prepares the individual for its execution. In the command FORWARD, MARCH, the preparatory command is FORWARD.

(2) *The command of execution* tells when the movement is to be carried out. In FORWARD, MARCH, the command of execution is MARCH.

b. In some commands the preparatory command and the command of execution are combined, for example: FALL IN, CONTINUE THE MARCH, DRESS RIGHT, CLOSE ON LEAD-

ING PLATOON, AT EASE, and REST. These commands are given *without inflection* and at a uniformly high pitch and loudness comparable to that for a normal command of execution.

c. The commander faces his troops when giving commands except as outlined in paragraph 8e below.

d. For a change in direction, the preparatory command and the command of execution are given so as to end as the foot corresponding to the direction of the turn or movement strikes the ground.

e. The commander gives AS YOU WERE to revoke a preparatory command *that he has given*. He may give AS YOU WERE to cancel a command of execution for facing movement or movements in the manual of arms that are being improperly executed. In this case, the movement stops and the men resume their former position. If an improperly given command is not revoked, the men execute the movement in the best manner possible.

8. Supplementary Commands

a. When a command requires an element of a unit to execute a movement different from the other elements, or the same movement at a different time, the subordinate commander gives a *supplementary command* over his shoulder.

b. Generally, supplementary commands are given between the preparatory command and command of execution of the unit commander. In some cases, the supplementary commands follow the command of execution (par. 86).

c. When a subordinate leader gives a *supplementary command*, he turns his head toward the majority of his element and gives the command over his shoulder. He does not face about.

Section II. THE COMMAND VOICE

9. General

The precision with which a movement is executed is determined by the manner in which the command is given. A correctly delivered command is loud and distinct and will be understood clearly by everyone in the unit. Correct commands have a tone, cadence, and snap that demand willing, correct, and immediate response.

10. Voice Control

a. The loudness of a command is adjusted to the number of men in the unit. Normally, the commander places himself in the front and center of his unit and speaks facing his unit so that his voice reaches all the men.

b. It is necessary for the voice to have carrying power, but excessive exertion is unnecessary and harmful. A typical result of "trying too hard" is the almost unconscious tightening of the neck muscles to force out sound. This will produce strain, hoarseness, sore throat, and, worst of all, indistinct and jumbled sounds instead of clear commands. Ease is achieved through good posture, proper breathing, correct adjustment of throat and mouth muscles, and confidence.

c. The best posture for giving commands is at the position of attention (fig. 6). Soldiers in formation notice the posture of their leader. If his posture is unmilitary (relaxed, slouched, stiff, or uneasy) the men will imitate it.

d. The most important muscle used in breathing is the diaphragm—the large muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity. The diaphragm automatically controls normal breathing and is used to control the breath in giving commands.

e. The cavities of the throat, mouth, and nose act as amplifiers and help to give fullness (*resonance*) and *projection* to the voice.

11. Distinctness

a. Distinctness depends on the correct use of your tongue, lips, and teeth, which form the separate sounds of a word and group the sounds into syllables. Distinct commands are effective; indistinct commands cause confusion. All commands can be pronounced correctly without loss of effect. Place emphasis on correct enunciation (distinctness). To enunciate clearly, make full use of your lips, tongue, and lower jaw.

b. To develop the ability to give clear, distinct commands, practice giving commands slowly and carefully, prolonging the syllables. Then gradually increase your rate of delivery until you develop the proper cadence, still enunciating each syllable distinctly.

12. Inflection

Inflection is the rise and fall in pitch and the tone changes of the voice.

a. The preparatory command is the command which indicates the movement. Pronounce each preparatory command with a generally rising inflection. The most desirable pitch when beginning a preparatory command is near the level of your natural speaking voice. A common fault with beginners is to start the preparatory command in a pitch so high that, after employing a rising inflection for the preparatory command, it is impossible to give the command of execution with clarity or without strain. *A good rule to remember is to begin a command near the natural pitch of your voice.*

b. The command of execution is the command which indicates when a movement is to be executed. Give it in a sharper tone and in a slightly higher pitch than the last syllable of the preparatory command. It must have plenty of snap. The best way to develop a command voice is to practice commands like PLATOON, HALT. Figures 1 through 5 show graphically how commands should sound and how they should be given.

c. In some commands, such as FALL IN and CLOSE ON LEADING PLATOON, the preparatory command and command of execution are combined. Give these commands *without inflection* and at a uniformly high pitch and loudness comparable to that for a normal command of execution.

13. Cadence

a. Cadence in commands means a uniform and rhythmic flow of words. The interval between commands is generally of uniform length for any

given troop unit. This is necessary so that everyone in the unit will be able to understand the preparatory command and will know when to expect the command of execution. For the squad or platoon in march, except when supplementary commands need to be given, the best interval of time is that which allows one step to be taken between the preparatory command and the command of execution. For example:

ONE
PLATOON

TWO

THREE
HALT

The same interval is best for commands given at the halt. To develop the proper cadence for commands at a halt, count the cadence ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, in quick time; then give commands such as RIGHT, FACE, without interrupting the cadence:

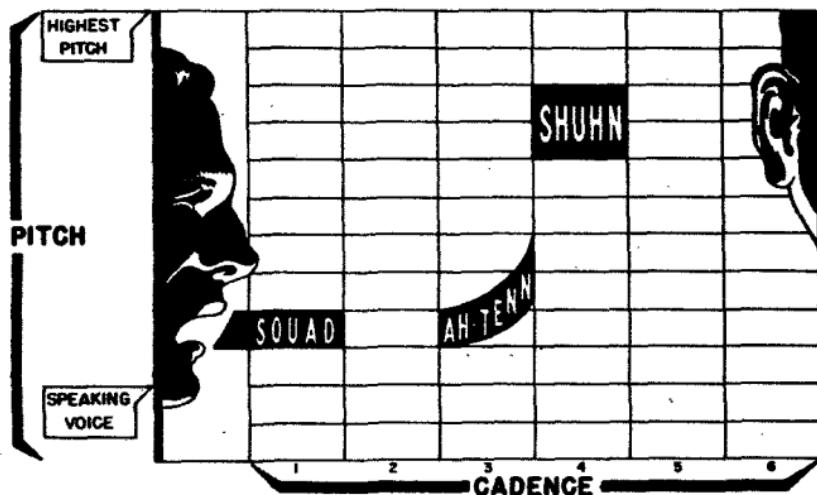


Figure 1. Diagram of the command, SQUAD, ATTENTION.

ONE
RIGHT

TWO

THREE
FACE

FOUR

Longer commands, such as RIGHT FLANK, MARCH, must be started so that the preparatory command will end on the proper foot, and leave a full count between the preparatory command and command of execution:

LEFT

RIGHT

LEFT

RIGHT

RIGHT FLANK

MARCH

Pronounce each word distinctly.

b. For a platoon, company, or larger unit, when supplementary commands are necessary, the interval must be long enough to let the other leaders give their preparatory commands or to give the supplementary command for their particular unit. The following example shows proper cadence for giving the command RIGHT, FACE, to a company in line or a column of platoons.

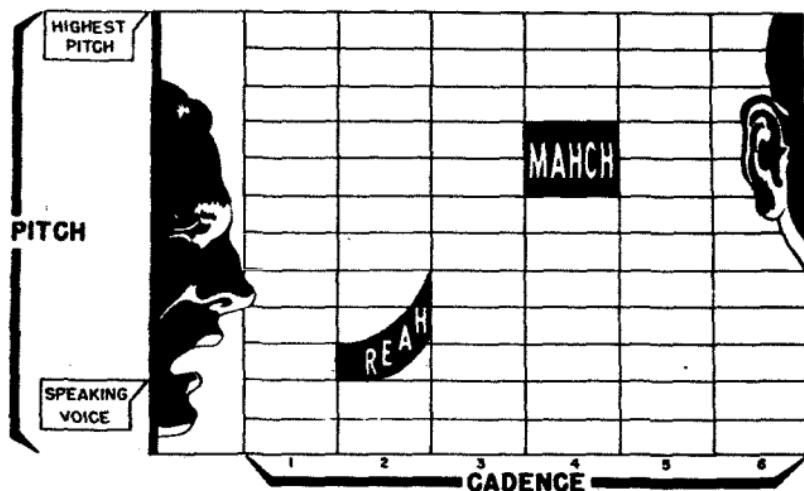


Figure 2. Diagram of the command, REAR, MARCH.

ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	ONE	TWO
RIGHT		RIGHT		FACE	
(Company		(Platoon		(Company	
Commander)		Leaders)		Commander)	

14. Snap

Snap is that extra quality in a command that demands immediate response. It expresses confidence, alertness, and decisiveness—complete control of yourself and situation. Get as much *snap* into the commands as possible, but never neglect *distinctness*. Know the commands and be able to voice them effectively.

15. Mass Commands

a. Mass commands may be used to develop confidence and enthusiasm. All members of the unit being trained speak the commands in unison and execute them.

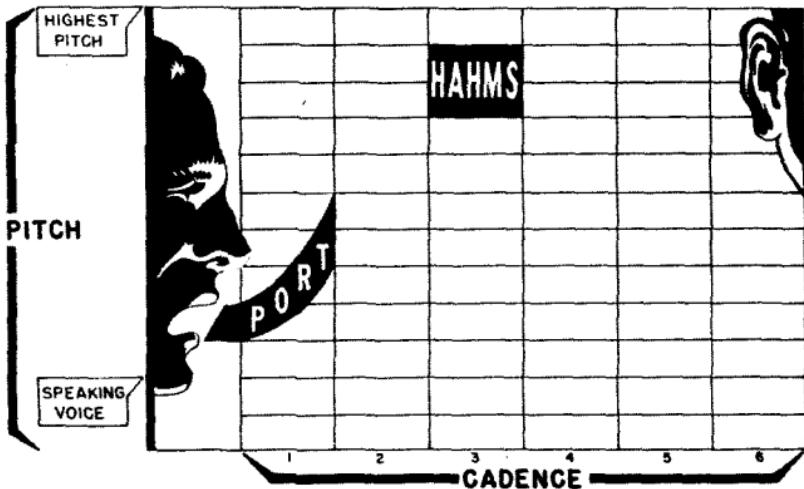


Figure 3. Diagram of the command, PORT, ARMS.

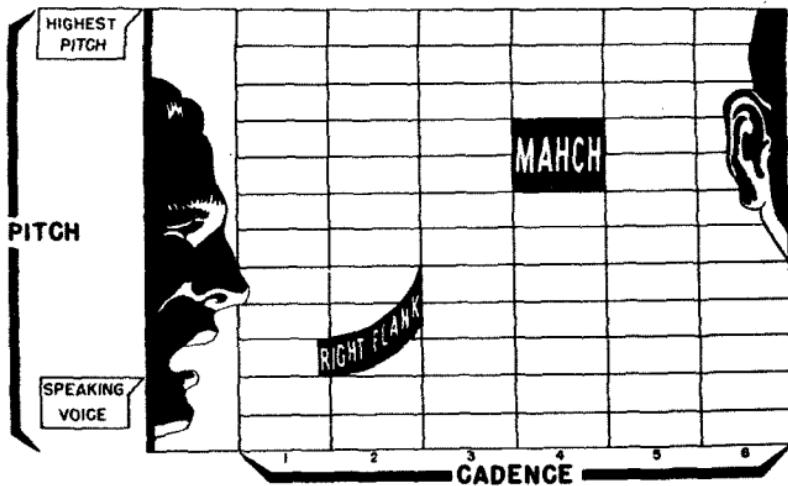


Figure 4. Diagram of the command,
RIGHT FLANK, MARCH.

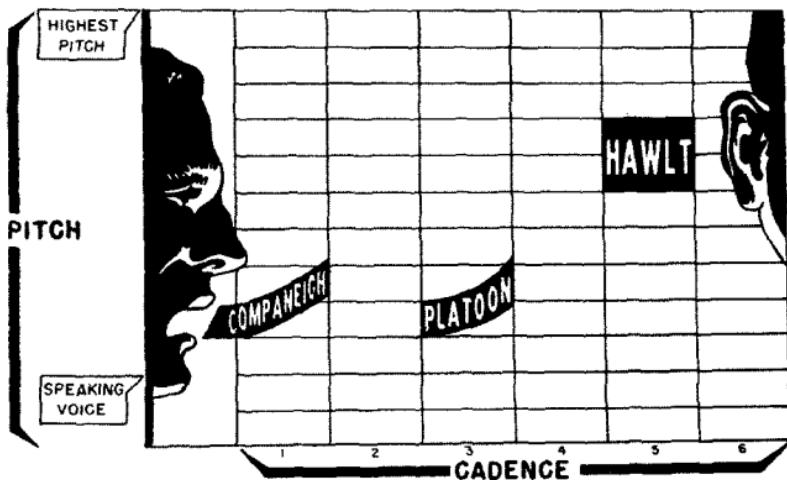


Figure 5. Diagram of the command,
COMPANY (PLATOON) HALT.

b. When the instructor wants his unit to use mass commands, he says **AT YOUR COMMAND**. He gives a preparatory command describing the movement he wants performed; for example, **FACE THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT**. His command of execution is **COMMAND**. When he says **COMMAND**, all men in the unit give the command **RIGHT, FACE** in unison and execute it.

c. The following mass commands are the ones normally used:

- (1) **CALL THE PLATOON TO ATTENTION, COMMAND.**
- (2) **HAVE THE PLATOON STAND AT PARADE REST, COMMAND.**
- (3) **FACE THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT, COMMAND.**
- (4) **MARCH THE PLATOON FORWARD, COMMAND.**
- (5) **HALT THE PLATOON, COMMAND.**

d. To give mass commands while marching, the instructor gives the preparatory command for the movement and substitutes **COMMAND** for the command of execution **MARCH**; for example: **COLUMN RIGHT, COMMAND; REAR, COMMAND**; etc.

e. When the instructor wants to stop mass commands, he says **AT MY COMMAND**. The normal method of drilling is then resumed.

16. Individual Commands From Ranks

After a unit has acquired some skill in executing commands and in giving mass commands, the instructor may designate an individual by name or place in ranks and have him give commands.

He designates the man while marching or at a halt and describes the movement to be performed as he does for mass commands, except that he does not add COMMAND. The designated man then gives the appropriate command, remaining in his position in ranks and executing the movement with the platoon. After the man has given several commands, the instructor and the rest of the group critique his performance.

CHAPTER 3

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER WITHOUT ARMS

17. General

a. This chapter contains most of the individual positions and movements required in drill. These positions and the correct execution of the movements in every detail should be learned before proceeding to unit drill. Absolute precision is required in drills.

b. The explanation of a movement that may be executed toward either flank is given in this chapter for only one flank. To execute the movement toward the opposite flank, substitute the word "left" for "right" or "right" for "left" in the explanation.

c. Any marching movements may be executed in double time unless stated otherwise. When a movement is to be executed in double time from a halt or from quick time, the command DOUBLE TIME immediately precedes the command of execution. (When the unit is in double time, DOUBLE TIME is not given preceding the command of execution for the movement.)

18. Definitions

To help understand the meaning of certain terms used in this chapter, the following definitions are included:

a. Cadence is the uniform rhythm in which a movement is executed, or the number of steps or counts per minute at which the movement is executed.

b. Double time is the cadence of 180 counts or steps per minute. It is also the name of the marching movement in which 180 36-inch steps per minute are taken.

c. Element is an individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or larger unit forming a part of the next larger unit.

d. Step is the prescribed distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of a marching man.

e. Quick time is the cadence of 120 counts or steps per minute. It is also the name of the marching movement in which 120 30-inch steps per minute are taken.

19. Position of Attention

a. Assume the position of attention (fig. 6) on the command FALL IN or SQUAD (PLATOON), ATTENTION.

b. To come to attention, bring your heels together smartly on the same line. Hold them as near each other as the conformation of your body permits.

c. Turn your feet out equally, forming an angle of 45°.

d. Keep your legs straight without stiffening or locking your knees.

e. Hold your body erect with your hips level, chest lifted and arched, and your shoulders square and even.



Figure 6. Position of attention.

f. Let your arms hang naturally along your sides with the backs of your hands outward, your fingers curled so that the tips of your thumbs touch the tips of your forefingers. Keep your thumbs along the seams of your trousers.

g. Keep your head erect and hold it squarely to the front with your chin drawn in so that the axis of your head and neck is vertical. Look straight to the front.

h. Rest the weight of your body equally on the heels and the balls of your feet.

20. Rests at the Halt

a. The following rests are executed at the halt: *parade rest, stand at—ease, at ease, rest, and fall out.*

b. At the command REST, of PARADE, REST, (given at attention only) move your left foot smartly 12 inches to the left of your right foot. Keep your legs straight so that the weight of your body rests equally on the heels and the balls of both feet (fig. 7). At the same time, let your arms hang naturally behind your back and below the belt line. Keep the fingers of both hands extended and joined; interlock your thumbs so that the palm of your right hand is outward (fig. 8). Hold your head and eyes as at the position of attention. Remain silent and do not move.

c. At the command EASE, of STAND AT, EASE (given from the position of attention or from parade rest), execute parade rest as described above, but turn your head and eyes directly toward the commander. This command is given to gain the undivided attention of the unit when

it is in a rest position, without sacrificing a uniform appearance.

d. At the command AT EASE keep your right foot in position. You may move, but must remain silent.

e. At the command REST, keep one foot in place. You may talk and move.

f. AT EASE and REST may be commanded from the position of attention, from each other, or from parade rest.

g. In resuming the position of attention from at ease, stand at ease, or rest, take the position of parade rest at the command SQUAD or PLATOON; at the command ATTENTION, assume that position.

h. At the command FALL OUT, given from attention only, you may leave your position in the formation, but remain in the immediate area. Resume your former place in the formation at the position of attention at the command FALL IN.

21. Facings at the Halt

Facings at the halt are executed in quick time.

a. Face to the Flank. The command is RIGHT (LEFT), FACE. This is a *two-count* movement. At the command FACE, slightly raise your left heel and right toe, and turn 90° to the right on your right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of your left foot, in one count. Hold your left leg straight without stiffness (1, fig. 9). On the second count, place your left foot smartly beside your right foot, as at attention (2, fig. 9). Hold your arms as at attention when executing this movement.

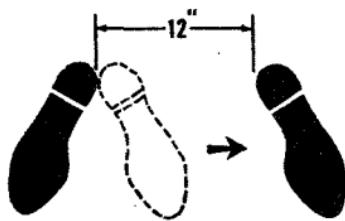


Figure 7. Parade rest (front view).

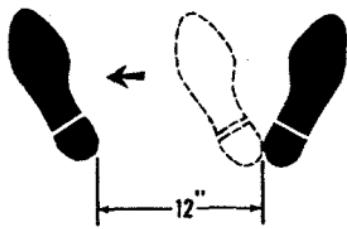
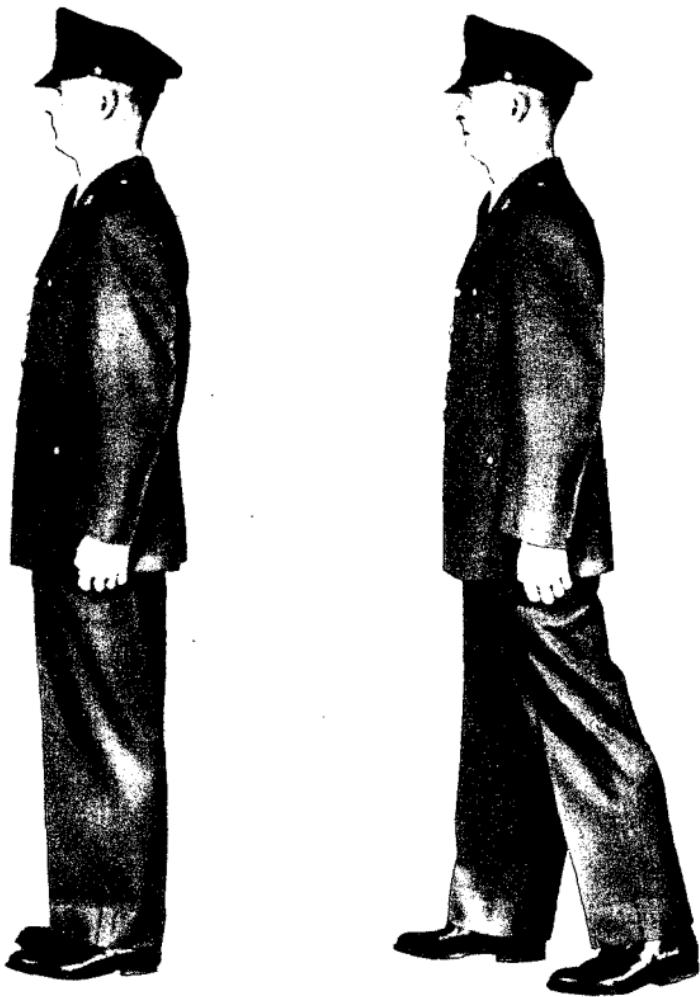


Figure 8. Parade rest (rear view).



2



1

Figure 9. Right face.

b. Face to the Rear. The command is ABOUT, FACE. This is a two-count movement. At the command FACE, move the toe of your right foot to a position touching the ground one-half the length of your foot to the rear and slightly to the left of your left heel. This is the first count of the movement (fig. 10). Do not change the position of your left foot and keep your right leg straight without stiffness, resting most of the weight of your body on the heel of the left foot. On the second count, face to the rear, turning 180° to the right on your left heel and the ball of your right foot so that your feet are at attention when you complete the turn. Hold your arms as at attention when executing this movement.

22. Hand Salute and Eyes Right

*a. For instructional purposes, the command is HAND, SALUTE. This is a *two-count* movement. On the *first count*, raise your right hand and arm smartly, in the most direct manner, until the tip of your forefinger touches the lower part of your headdress. When not wearing a headdress, touch your forehead slightly above your right eye. Keep your fingers and thumb extended and joined, your forearm, wrist, and hand straight, and your upper arm horizontal (fig. 11). On the second count (READY, TWO), drop your hand and arm smartly in the most direct manner to your side as in the position of attention.*

b. EYES, RIGHT is a one-count movement. On the command RIGHT, turn your head and eyes smartly to the right on an angle of 45° , keeping your shoulders parallel to the front. On the com-

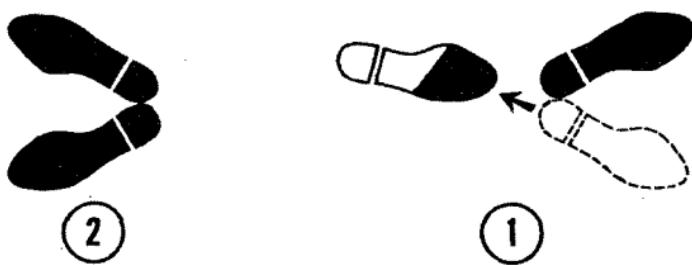
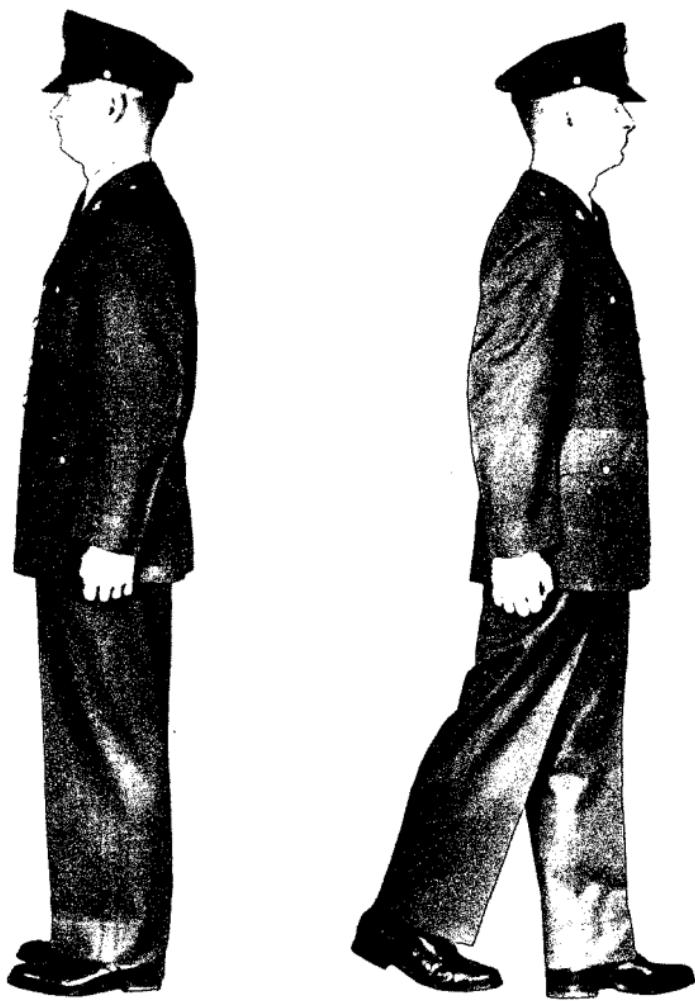


Figure 10. About face.



1



2

Figure 11. Hand salute.

mand FRONT of READY, FRONT, turn your head and eyes smartly to the front.

23. Steps and Marchings

a. When executed from a halt, all steps and marchings except right step begin with the left foot.

b. For movements involving a turn while marching, both the preparatory command and the command of execution are completed on the foot in the direction of the turn. Normally, for units no larger than a squad or platoon, the commands are given so that there is one step between the end of the preparatory command and the command of execution. For units larger than a platoon, time is allowed for the unit leaders to repeat the preparatory command or to give their supplementary command.

c. When instructing in marchings, it is often helpful to have the soldiers count cadence. The instructor should count cadence as little as possible. The command COUNT CADENCE, COUNT, is given as the left foot strikes the ground while marching at quick or double time. The soldiers takes one more step and then count aloud for eight steps, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR. The count should be vigorous and snappy. When the unit is further along in its training, it should be halted, when necessary, and marched forward again to get proper cadence. The soldier should develop a sense of rhythm rather than depending upon counting cadence.

24. Quick Time

a. To march forward in quick time from a halt, the command is FORWARD, MARCH. At the command, FORWARD, shift the weight of your body to your right leg without noticeable movement. At the command MARCH, step off smartly with your left foot and march straight forward with 30-inch steps without stiffness or exaggerating your movements. Swing your arms easily in their natural arcs, 9 inches straight to the front and 6 inches to the rear of the seams of your trousers. Keep your arms straight without stiffness, your fingers curled as in the position of attention and just clearing your trousers when swinging.

b. To halt from quick time, the command is SQUAD (PLATOON), HALT, given as either foot strikes the ground. At the command of execution, take one more step and then bring your rear foot alongside the stationary foot, as at the position of attention, halting in two counts.

25. To March in Place

a. To march in place at quick time, the command MARK TIME, MARCH is given as either foot strikes the ground while marching at quick time or at half step.

b. When marching at quick time or half step and the command MARK TIME, MARCH is given, take one more step after the command of execution, plant the trailing foot alongside your stationary foot and march in place. Raise each foot alternately, approximately two inches off the ground, executing the movement in quick time. Allow your arms to swing naturally.

c. The command FORWARD, MARCH is given to resume marching with the 30-inch step. Take one more step in place and then step off with a full step. This command is given as either foot strikes the ground.

d. The halt from mark time is executed similarly to the halt from quick time.

26. Half Step

a. To march with a 15-inch step, the command HALF STEP, MARCH is given on either foot, and only while marching at quick time.

b. At the command MARCH, take one more 30-inch step, then take 15-inch steps in quick time. Allow your arms to swing naturally.

c. To resume the 30-inch step, the command and execution are similar to the movement from mark time.

d. The halt from the half step is similar to the halt from quick time.

e. While marching at the half step, no column or flanking movements can be executed.

27. Double Time

a. The command DOUBLE TIME, MARCH is given from a halt, or as either foot strikes the ground while marching at quick time.

b. When DOUBLE TIME is given from a halt, shift the weight of your body to your right leg without noticeable movement. At the command MARCH, raise your forearms to a horizontal position, with your fingers and thumbs closed, knuckles out, and step off with your left foot. Continue to march with 36-inch steps in an easy

jog at the cadence of double time. Let your arms swing naturally straight to the front and rear, but keep your forearms horizontal.

c. When marching at quick time, and the command DOUBLE TIME, MARCH is given, take one more 30-inch step and step off with your trailing foot in double time as instructed in *b* above.

d. To resume quick time from double time, the command is QUICK TIME, MARCH, given as either foot strikes the ground. At the command of execution, take two more double-time steps, then resume quick time, dropping your arms at your side.

e. At the command HALT, when marching at double time, take two more double-time steps, then drop your arms and halt in two counts at quick time.

28. Double Time in Place

a. To double time in place, the command IN PLACE DOUBLE TIME, MARCH is given while marching at double time, when either foot strikes the ground.

b. When marching at double time, at the command of execution, take two more steps in double time, then bring the trailing foot alongside and double time in place, raising your feet approximately six inches off the ground.

c. To resume double time, the command DOUBLE TIME, MARCH is given as either foot strikes the ground. At the command MARCH, take two more steps in place, then step off at double time with the 36-inch step.

d. The halt from in place double time is similar to the halt from double time in marching.

29. Side Step

a. The command **RIGHT (LEFT) STEP, MARCH** is given only from the halt.

b. On the command **MARCH**, slightly bend your *right* knee and raise your *right* leg only high enough to allow freedom of movement. Place your *right* foot 12 inches to the *right* of the *left* foot, and then move your *left* foot, keeping your *left* leg straight, to a position alongside the *right* foot as in the position of attention. Continue this movement in quick time, keeping your arms by your sides, until the command **HALT** is given.

c. To *halt* from side step, the preparatory command is given when the heels are together, and the command of execution (**HALT**) when the heels are together the next time. The halt from the side step is executed in two counts. On the command **HALT**, take one more step with your *right* foot and place your *left* foot alongside the *right*, in the position of attention.

30. To March Backward

a. The command **BACKWARD, MARCH** is given only from the halt.

b. At the command **MARCH**, take a 15-inch step to the rear with your *left* foot, and continue marching backward with 15-inch steps in quick time. Allow your arms to swing naturally.

c. The halt from backward march is executed in two counts, similarly to the halt from quick

time, and may be given as either foot strikes the ground.

d. Backward, march is executed only in quick time and for short distances.

31. To Face in Marching From a Halt

Facings in marching from a halt are important parts of the following movements: alinements; column left; close and extend while in line; take interval; and assemble. *For instructional purposes only*, the command FACE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN MARCHING, MARCH may be used to teach the individual to execute the movement properly. To execute the movement, pivot to the right or left on the ball of your *right* foot, and step off in the indicated direction with your *left* foot. Execute the pivot and the step in one count and continue marching in the new direction.

32. To March to The Rear

a. The command REAR, MARCH is given as the right foot strikes the ground and only while marching in quick time.

b. At the command of execution, take one more step with your left foot, pivot on the balls of both feet, turning 180° to the right, and step off in the new direction. The pivot takes a full count. Hold your arms at your sides while executing the movement.

33. To Change Step

a. The command CHANGE STEP, MARCH is given as the right foot strikes the ground while marching at quick time.

b. At the command of execution, take one more step with your left foot. Then, in one count, place your right toe near the heel of your left foot and then step off again with your left foot.

34. Rest Movements While Marching

a. The command ROUTE STEP, MARCH or AT EASE, MARCH are given on either foot when marching at quick time.

b. At the command MARCH of ROUTE STEP, MARCH take one more step and assume ROUTE STEP, MARCH. Neither silence nor cadence is required, but maintain the prescribed interval and distance.

c. At the command MARCH of AT EASE, MARCH, take one more step and assume AT EASE, MARCH. Cadence is not required, but maintain silence and the prescribed interval and distance.

d. The commands AT EASE and ROUTE STEP, MARCH are given only from quick time or from each other. The unit must be called to attention before other commands may be given. The commander counts cadence for eight steps after calling the unit to attention.

CHAPTER 4

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER WITH ARMS

Section I. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE RIFLE

35. General

- a. Execute FALL IN with the rifle at order arms.**
- b. Facings, alinements, and short-distance marching movements are normally executed from order arms. Side step, backward march, open and close ranks, and close and extend are short-distance movements. To march units forward for similar short distances, forward march also may be given from order arms. When these movements are commanded while at order arms, come automatically to trail arms on the command of execution for the movement. Return the rifle to order arms on halting.**
- c. Before starting any other marching movement of armed troops, face the troops in the desired direction of march and then bring the weapons to right shoulder, port, or sling arms by the appropriate command. When a marching movement has been completed, and it is desired to execute a facing movement, first have the weapons brought to order arms or unsling arms and then give the command for the facing movement.**

d. When at a position other than sling arms, come to port arms for double time. When in formation, the commander gives the appropriate commands.

36. Rules for the Rifle Manual of Arms

a. The term "at the balance" refers to a point on the rifle just forward of the trigger housing (fig. 12).

b. With your left hand at the balance, hold the rifle by your thumb and fingers, including the sling in your grasp. Extend and join your fingers, forming a "U" with your thumb.

c. The position of the rifle known as "diagonally across the body" is as follows (fig. 13) : the barrel is up, the heel of the butt is on line with your right hip, and the barrel is at such an angle that one point of the barrel is in front of the juncture of your neck and left shoulder. Hold the rifle at a height which allows your right forearm to be horizontal when you grasp the small of the stock with your right hand. Grasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand as described in *b* above, keeping your left elbow in at your side. The distance of the rifle from your body depends upon the conformation of your body, but it should be approximately 4 inches from your belt.

d. The cadence for rifle movements is quick time; however, in early stages of instruction, precise execution is learned before acquiring the proper cadence.

e. The manual for the rifle is taught to be executed while standing at the position of attention. To add interest to drill or lessen fatigue on long

Marches, movements between right and left shoulder, and port arms may be commanded when marching at attention in quick time. To move the rifle to the left shoulder from the right shoulder when marching, the command **LEFT SHOULDER, ARMS** is given as the left foot strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the right foot strikes the ground and the left arm is moving forward in its natural arc. To move the rifle to the right shoulder from the left shoulder when marching, the command **RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS** is given as the right foot strikes the ground. The *first* count of this movement is executed as the *left* foot strikes the ground and the right arm is moving forward in its natural arc.

f. Any position of the manual of arms may be executed from another position, except inspection arms and trail arms, which must be executed from the position of order arms. Port arms is the only movement that may be commanded from

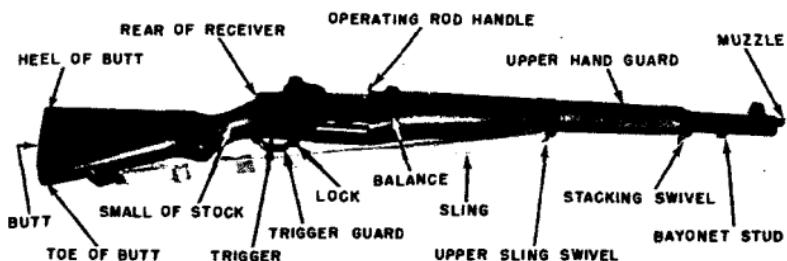


Figure 12. Drill nomenclature of the U. S. Rifle Cal .30, M1.



Figure 13. Rifle held diagonally across the body.

inspection arms. Sling and unsling arms, and fix and unfix bayonets are not considered as part of the manual of arms for this purpose.

37. Order Arms

a. Order arms is the position of the soldier at attention with the rifle. It is assumed on the command SQUAD (PLATOON), ATTENTION from any of the rest positions except fall out. Order arms is assumed on the command FALL IN and on the command ORDER, ARMS from any position in the manual except inspection arms.

b. At order arms, maintain the position of attention except for your right arm and rifle. Place the butt of the rifle on the ground with the barrel to the rear and the toe of the rifle butt against your right shoe, on line with the front of your right shoe. Grasp the upper hand guard with your right hand in a "V" formed by your fingers extended and joined, and your thumb. Hold the tips of your index finger and thumb on line with the forward edge of the upper hand guard. Keep your right hand and arm behind the rifle so that your thumb is along your trouser seam (fig. 14).

38. Rest Positions With the Rifle

The rest positions with the rifle are commanded and executed as without arms, with the following exceptions and additions.

a. On the command PARADE, REST keep the toe of the rifle butt on line with the front of your right shoe, and hold the rifle butt against your right shoe. Slide your right hand upward,



Figure 14. Order arms.



1

2

Figure 15. Parade rest.

regrasp the upper hand guard and straighten your right arm so the muzzle of the rifle is inclined toward the front. Place your left hand behind your back, just below the belt line, with your fingers and thumb extended and joined and your palm to the rear. Thrust the rifle out at the same time you move your left foot (fig. 15).

b. Execute STAND AT, EASE with the rifle the same as parade rest with the rifle, but turn your head and eyes toward the commander.

c. On the command AT EASE or REST, keep your right foot in place. Hold the rifle as in parade rest, except that you may relax your arm slightly. When at sling arms, follow the procedure outlined in paragraph 46*e*.

d. Armed troops must be at attention at order arms, port arms, stack arms, or unsling arms before FALL OUT may be given.

39. Trail Arms

a. The position of trail arms is executed on the command of execution of a march command when no other command precedes the preparatory command for the movement.

b. For instructional purposes, the command TRAIL, ARMS may be used to give the position at a halt. At the command ARMS, grasp the rifle with your right hand, with your fingers and thumb closed around the upper hand guard, your forearm and wrist straight and your elbow into your side. Raise the rifle butt three inches off the ground and incline the rifle forward at an angle of 30°. This movement is executed in one count (fig. 16).

c. At the command ARMS, of ORDER, ARMS lower the rifle to the ground with your right hand, steadyng and guiding the rifle with your left hand between the stacking swivel and muzzle. When TRAIL, ARMS is commanded, hold the rifle at the trail until ORDER, ARMS is given.

40. Right Shoulder Arms

a. The command is RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS.

b. This is a *four count* movement. At the command ARMS, raise the rifle diagonally across your body with your right hand, grasping it at the balance with your left hand so that the rifle is approximately 4 inches from your belt (*count one*) (1, fig. 17). Hold your right elbow down without strain. On the *second count*, regrasp the rifle at the butt with your right hand, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers, thumb and fingers closed around the stock with the thumb and index finger touching (2, fig. 17). On the *third count*, place the rifle on your right shoulder with the grasp of your right hand unchanged. Release your left hand from the balance and use it to guide the rifle to your shoulder by placing your left hand at the small of the stock, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm toward your body, and the first joint of your left forefinger touching the rear of the receiver. Keep your left elbow down (3, fig. 17). On the *fourth count*, cut your left hand smartly back to its position by your side as at attention. At right shoulder arms, keep your right forearm horizontal and your right elbow against your side and on line with your back (4, fig. 17).



Figure 16. Trail arms.



Figure 17. Right Shoulder Arms.



3



4

Figure 17 — Continued.

c. The return to order arms is a *four count* movement. On the command ARMS, press the rifle butt down quickly and move the rifle diagonally across your body, turning the butt so as to keep the barrel up. Grasp the rifle smartly at the balance with your left hand, retaining the grasp of your right hand on the butt (*count one*). On the *second count*, move your right hand up and across your body and grasp the upper hand guard, without moving the rifle. On the *third count*, release your left hand from the balance and lower the rifle to your right side with your right hand so that the butt is 3 inches from the ground. Place your left hand on the rifle in the vicinity of the stacking swivel, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm to the rear, to steady the rifle and hold the barrel vertical (fig. 19). On the *fourth count*, lower the rifle gently to the order with your right hand and cut your left hand smartly to your side.

41. Port Arms

- a. The command is PORT, ARMS.
- b. This is a *two-count* movement from order arms. The *first count* of the movement to port arms is the same as the first count from order to right shoulder arms (1, fig. 18). On the *second count*, regrasp the rifle with your right hand at the small of the stock, fingers and thumb closed around the stock (2, fig. 18). At port arms, keep your right forearm horizontal with your elbows in at your sides and hold the rifle diagonally across your body, approximately 4 inches from your belt.



1



2

Figure 18. Port arms.

c. Order arms from port arms is executed in *three counts*. At the command ARMS, move your right hand up and across your body and grasp the upper hand guard, without moving the rifle. The remaining *two counts* are the same as the last two counts of the movement from right shoulder to order arms (fig. 19).

d. Right shoulder arms from port arms is a *three-count* movement. On the *first count*, regrasp the rifle at the butt with your right hand as you would in coming to right shoulder from order arms. The last *two counts* are the same as the last two counts in moving from order to right shoulder arms.

e. Port arms from right shoulder arms is a *two-count* movement. The *first count* is the same as the first count from right shoulder to order arms. On the *second count*, regrasp the rifle with your right hand at the small of the stock in the position of port arms.

42. Left Shoulder Arms

a. The command is LEFT SHOULDER, ARMS. In coming to left shoulder arms from other positions of the manual, or in going to other positions in the manual from left shoulder arms, always execute *port arms* as part of the movement.

b. In coming to left shoulder from order arms, come to port arms in the *first two counts* (1 and 2, fig. 18). On the *third count*, place the rifle on your left shoulder with your right hand, keeping your right arm down; at the same time, regrasp the butt with your left hand in a manner similar to grasping the butt with your right hand in



Figure 19. Next to last count in executing order arms.



1



2

Figure 20. Counts three and four of left shoulder arms from order arms.

right shoulder arms (1, fig. 20). On the *fourth count*, cut your right hand smartly to your side (2, fig. 20). The position is similar to right shoulder arms.

c. Port arms from left shoulder arms is a *two-count movement*. On the *first count*, reach across your chest and grasp the small of the stock with your right hand, keeping your right elbow down. On the *second count*, carry the rifle diagonally across your body with your right hand, and regrasp the balance with your left hand as in the position of port arms (2, fig. 18).

d. Order or right shoulder arms from left shoulder arms is a *five-count movement*. On the *first two counts*, bring the rifle to port arms. On the *last three counts*, go to order arms or right shoulder arms as described in paragraphs 37 and 40.

43. Present Arms

- a. The command is PRESENT, ARMS.
- b. From order arms to present arms is a *two-count movement*. On the *first count*, carry the rifle to the center of your body with your right hand, keeping the barrel to the rear and vertical. Grasp the rifle and sling at the balance with your left hand, forearm horizontal, and elbow against your body (1, fig. 21). On the *second count*, grasp the small of the stock with your right hand (2, fig. 21). The distance of the rifle from your body depends upon the conformation of your body, but it should be approximately 4 inches from your belt.



Figure 21. Present arms.

c. Order arms from present arms is a *three-count* movement. Execute the *first count* by smartly grasping the rifle between the upper sling swivel and stacking swivel with your right hand (1, fig. 21), keeping your right elbow in at your side. On the *second count*, lower the rifle with your hand, completing the *second* and *third* counts as in order arms from port arms.

d. Port arms from present arms is executed in *one count*. Raise and twist the rifle with your right hand, moving the muzzle to the left, and regrasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand.

e. Present arms from port arms is executed in *one count*. Lower and twist the rifle with your right hand, moving the rifle to a vertical position, and regrasp it at the balance with your left hand.

f. Movements to and from present arms, from and to other positions in the manual (except order arms), are executed by first going through port arms.

44. Inspection Arms

a. The command is INSPECTION, ARMS. Inspection arms is a *four-count* movement, and is executed only from the position of order arms. On the *first two counts*, come to port arms (1 and 2, fig. 18).

b. On the *third count*, release your left hand from the balance, and with your fingers closed, palm in, forearm horizontal, place your left thumb on the operating rod handle and push it smartly to the rear of the rifle until it is caught by the operating rod catch. At the same time,

lower your head and eyes enough to look into the receiver (fig. 22). On the *fourth count*, having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, raise your head and eyes to the front and regrasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand.

c. PORT ARMS is the only command that may be given from inspection arms. On the preparatory command, with your fingers extended and joined, palm in, place the rear edge of your right hand against the operating rod handle and move it slightly to the rear. Then depress the follower with your right thumb and allow the bolt to move forward slightly, overriding the rear portion of the follower. At the command ARMS, remove your right thumb from the receiver, release the operating rod handle, pull the trigger, and regrasp the small of the stock in the position of port arms.

45. Rifle Salute

a. This movement may be executed from order (fig. 23), trail, right shoulder arms (fig. 24), or left shoulder arms. *For instructional purposes*, the command RIFLE, SALUTE may be used. The rifle salute is a *two-count* movement.

b. When at order arms, on the *first count*, move your left arm across your body, and with your forearm and wrist straight, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm down, touch the rifle with the first joint of your forefinger at a point between the stacking swivel and the muzzle (fig. 23). If not in ranks, turn your head and eyes toward the person or color saluted. On the *second count*, cut your left hand smartly away to



Figure 22. Third count of inspection arms.

your side and turn your head and eyes to the front.

c. When saluting at trail arms, the movements are identical with those for saluting at order arms. However, hold the rifle in the trail arms position.

d. At right shoulder arms, execute the movement by moving your left arm across your chest and touching the first joint of your forefinger to the rear of the receiver. Hold your left elbow so that the lower edge of your left forearm is horizontal. Hold your fingers, thumb, and wrist as described in *b* above, with your palm down (fig. 24). The *second count* of the rifle salute at right shoulder arms is similar to the return from the rifle salute at order arms.

e. At left shoulder arms, execute the movement by moving your right arm across your chest and touching the first joint of your forefinger to the rear of the receiver. Hold your right elbow so that the lower edge of your right forearm is horizontal. Hold the fingers, thumb, and wrist as described in *b* above, with your palm down as in figure 24. The *second count* of the rifle salute at left shoulder arms is similar to the return from the rifle salute at right shoulder arms.

f. The *next to the last count* of right shoulder and order arms is not a rifle salute but is used for steadyng the rifle. The rifle salutes are executed with the palm of your hand down and the side of the first joint of your forefinger touching the rifle.



Figure 23. Rifle salute at order arms.



Figure 24. Rifle salute at right shoulder arms.

46. Sling and Unsling Arms

a. The command SLING, ARMS is given only from order arms. This movement is not executed in cadence. If the sling is not adjusted, at the command of execution, place the butt of the rifle on your right hip and cradle the rifle in the crook of your right arm. Adjust the sling with both hands and then sling the rifle on your right shoulder in the most convenient manner. When at sling arms, grasp the sling with your right hand, keep your right forearm horizontal, and hold the barrel of the rifle vertical (fig. 25). If the sling is already adjusted at the command ARMS, sling the rifle in the most convenient manner.

b. The command UNSLING, ARMS is given only at the sling arms position. At the command of execution, unsling the rifle and bring it to order arms, steadyng the rifle with your left hand.

c. Before precise movements of the manual may be executed the command ADJUST, SLINGS is given. At the command SLINGS, tighten the sling from the position described in *a* above.

d. To salute while at sling arms, on the command ARMS, of PRESENT, ARMS, grasp the sling with your left hand to steady the rifle. Keep the palm of your left hand to the rear and your forearm horizontal. At the same time release the the sling with your right hand and execute the first count of hand salute, as in paragraph 22. At the command ARMS, of ORDER, ARMS, move your right hand and arm smartly to your side and then resume the original position of sling arms.

e. Execute parade rest and at ease while at sling arms in the manner prescribed for order arms, but keep the rifle slung, held with your right hand. When the command REST is given, you may unsling the rifle. At the preparatory command of SQUAD or PLATOON, take the position of parade rest at sling arms.

47. Fix and Unfix Bayonets

a. The command FIX, BAYONETS is given at order arms.

b. At the command BAYONETS, when the bayonet scabbard is on your belt, move the muzzle of the rifle to your left front and grasp the rifle below the stacking swivel with your left hand. Then unfasten the snap on the scabbard and grasp the bayonet with your right hand, as shown in figure 26. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard. Glancing down, turn the point of the bayonet upward and fix the bayonet on the muzzle. Then resume the position of order arms.

c. The command UNFIX, BAYONETS, is given at order arms.

d. At the command BAYONETS, when the bayonet scabbard is on your belt, move the rifle to your left hand as when fixing bayonets. Glancing down, grasp the handle of the bayonet with your right hand and press the bayonet catch spring with the inside of your forefinger. Raise the bayonet vertically until the handle is about a foot above the muzzle of the rifle. Then keeping your eyes on the bayonet point, drop the point to the left, turning the back of your hand toward your body and return the bayonet to its scabbard.



Figure 25. Sling arms.



Figure 26. Withdrawing or replacing the bayonet.

Resume the position of order arms and fasten the snap on the bayonet scabbard with your left hand.

e. When the bayonet is carried other than on the belt, fix and unfix bayonets in the most convenient manner upon receiving the commands.

f. The movements are not executed in cadence.

Section II. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE

48. General

a. Except when otherwise prescribed, carry the automatic rifle slung over your right shoulder in a position similar to that prescribed for the rifle (fig. 25).

b. During marches and field exercises, when left shoulder arms is commanded to ease fatigue, change the automatic rifle to your left shoulder without cadence. Otherwise, remain at sling arms during the manual of arms, except for inspection arms when your unit is formed and dismissed.

c. When AT EASE is commanded, keep the automatic rifle slung unless otherwise ordered.

d. When REST is commanded, you may unsling the automatic rifle. When the preparatory command SQUAD or PLATOON is given, sling the automatic rifle and come to parade rest.

e. When PARADE REST is commanded, keep the automatic rifle at sling arms. Execute the position as with the rifle (par. 46*e*).

f. When armed with the automatic rifle, give the hand salute as outlined in paragraph 46*d*.



Figure 27. Inspection arms with the automatic rifle.

49. Inspection Arms

a. INSPECTION, ARMS is commanded when at sling arms. At the command ARMS, grasp the magazine with your left hand and release it with your right hand. Withdraw the magazine with your left hand and place it in your belt, open and down, the front of the magazine facing toward the right. Pull back the operating handle with your left hand to cock the piece and then slide the operating handle forward. Regrasp the magazine and hold it in the palm of your left hand (fig. 27). Execute this only when your unit is formed or dismissed, unless otherwise ordered.

b. At the commands INSERT, MAGAZINE or PORT, ARMS, pull the trigger on the *preparatory command*. On the *command of execution*, replace the magazine and resume the position of sling arms.

Section III. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE PISTOL

50. General

a. Pistol movements are not executed in cadence.

b. When armed with the pistol, remain at attention during the manual of arms for the rifle.

c. Execute all movements and positions, except inspection arms, as without arms.

51. Inspection Arms

When armed with the pistol, execute the following movements separately on the indicated commands, or in sequence when INSPECTION, ARMS is given when your unit is formed or dismissed (4, fig. 28).

a. Raise Pistol. At the command RAISE, PISTOL, unbutton the flap of the holster with your right hand and grasp the stock, with the back of your hand outward. Draw the pistol from the holster. Bring your elbow to your side and hold your upper arm vertical and forearm at an angle from the vertical so that your hand is as high as, and approximately 6 inches in front of, your right shoulder. Hold the stock with your thumb and last three fingers and extend your forefinger outside and along the trigger guard. Point the muzzle outward and up at approximately 30° from the vertical (1, fig. 28). If you are wearing a shoulder holster, at the command RAISE, PISTOL, unbutton the flap or snap fastener, draw the pistol from the shoulder holster, and assume the position of raise pistol.

b. Withdraw Magazine. At the command WITHDRAW, MAGAZINE, without lowering your right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the right, press the magazine catch with your right thumb, and remove the magazine with your left hand (2, fig. 28). Place the magazine between your belt and outer garment, on your left side, with the open end down, front to the right.

c. Open Chamber. At the command OPEN, CHAMBER, without lowering your right hand, grasp the slide with your left thumb and first two fingers so that your thumb is on the left side of the slide and pointing downward. Keeping the muzzle elevated, shift the grip of your right hand so that your right thumb engages the slide stop; push the slide fully to the rear, and engage the

stop into its notch with your right thumb (3, fig. 28). Resume the position of raise pistol, with the slide to the rear. Take the magazine out of your belt and hold it in your open hand at the height of your belt with the open end of the magazine to the front and the front of the magazine to the left. If the inspecting officer takes your pistol for inspection, lower your right arm and hand smartly to your side as in the position of attention. Raise your right arm and hand to the raise pistol position when the inspector is ready to return the pistol.

d. Close Chamber. After your pistol has been inspected, or at the preparatory command of CLOSE, CHAMBER or PORT, ARMS, press the slide stop down with your right thumb and let the slide go forward. Pull the trigger and remain at raise pistol.

e. Insert Magazine. At the preparatory command of INSERT, MAGAZINE, without lowering your right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the right. Grasp the magazine with the first two fingers and thumb of your left hand and insert it in the pistol (2, fig. 28). At the command of execution, press the magazine fully home and resume raise pistol (1, fig. 28).

52. Return Pistol

a. Execute this movement on the command RETURN, PISTOL, or after inspection arms on the command ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER), ARMS after PORT, ARMS has been given.

b. On the command of execution, lower your pistol to the holster, muzzle down, with the back



Figure 28. Inspection arms with pistol.



3



4

Figure 28 — Continued.

of your hand to the right. Then raise the flap of the holster with your right thumb, insert the muzzle of the pistol into the holster and thrust it home. Button the flap of the holster with your right hand. When wearing a shoulder holster, at the command RETURN, PISTOL, return the pistol to the holster and button the flap or snap fastener, directly from the position of raise pistol.

Section IV. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE CARBINE

53. General

a. Except when otherwise prescribed, carry the carbine slung over your right shoulder in a position similar to sling arms for the rifle (fig. 29). When armed with the carbine, remain at attention during the manual of arms. Execute inspection arms upon falling in and being dismissed.

b. During marches and field exercises, when left shoulder arms is commanded to ease fatigue, change the carbine to your left shoulder without cadence.

c. When AT EASE is commanded, keep the carbine slung unless otherwise ordered.

d. When REST is given, you may unsling the carbine. When the preparatory command SQUAD or PLATOON is given, sling the carbine and come to parade rest.

e. Execute parade rest with the carbine at sling arms, as outlined for the rifle.

f. When armed with the carbine, give the hand salute as prescribed in paragraph 46*d*.



Figure 29. Sling arms with the carbine.



Figure 30. Inspection arms.



3



4

Figure 30 — Continued.

54. Inspection Arms

a. INSPECTION, ARMS is commanded when at sling arms. At the command of execution, grasp the sling with your left hand above your right (1, fig. 30), and lift the carbine from your shoulder. At the same time, withdraw your right arm from between the carbine and the sling. Grasp the small of the stock with your right hand and bring the weapon across your body as in port arms with the rifle. Press the magazine lock to the left with the forefinger of your right hand, and, at the same time, withdraw the magazine from the receiver with your left hand. Insert it behind your belt in front of your left hip, with the open end down, and the front of the magazine to the right (2, fig. 30). Assume the position of port arms, which is similar to that for the rifle. With the forefinger of your right hand, pull the operating slide all the way back and press down on the operating slide stop with your right thumb, locking the operating slide in its rear position. At the same time, lower your head and eyes to glance into the chamber (3, fig. 30). Having found the chamber empty or having emptied it, raise your head and eyes to the front and regrasp the small of the stock in the position of port arms.

b. Inspection arms with the carbine is not a precision movement and is not executed as part of the manual of arms with the rifle, except when your unit is formed or dismissed.

c. At inspection arms, the only command is PORT, ARMS. At the preparatory command PORT, pull the operating slide to the rear with your

right forefinger and release it without moving the carbine. Pull the trigger and regrasp the small of the stock with your right hand. At the command ARMS, replace the magazine with your left hand without moving the carbine, and resume port arms (4, fig. 30).

55. To Resume Sling Arms

a. Execute SLING, ARMS on the commands ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER), ARMS after INSPECTION, ARMS and PORT, ARMS have been given.

b. At the command of execution, grasp the sling with your left hand, thrust your right arm through the sling, and assume the position of sling arms. This movement is not executed in cadence.

Section V. MANUAL OF THE GUIDON

56. General

a. The guidon is a company (battery) identification flag. It is carried at ceremonies and when otherwise prescribed by the commander.

b. The guidon bearer is specially selected by the company commander and receives special instruction in his duties. When armed with a rifle or carbine, the bearer slings the weapon behind his back, with the sling diagonally across his chest and the muzzle up and to the left, unless otherwise ordered.

c. To face with the guidon, raise the ferrule 3 inches off the ground by bending your right arm slightly. Execute this movement in a similar manner to facing with a rifle at order arms, but



Figure 31. Parade rest with the guidon.



Figure 32. Salutes with the guidon.

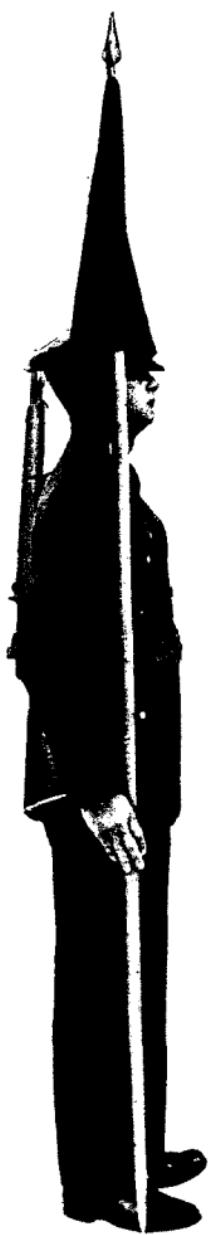


Figure 33. Order guidon.

keep the staff in a vertical position throughout the movement.

d. Execute PRESENT, ARMS; PARADE, REST; AT EASE; STAND AT, EASE; and REST with the unit.

e. When marching at route step or at ease, you may hold the guidon in either hand at the carry position.

f. Execute PARADE, REST (par. 38) by inclining the staff of the guidon forward in the same manner as with the rifle, keeping the ferrule in the same position as in order guidon (fig. 31).

g. Execute AT EASE similarly to parade rest, except that you may slightly relax your right arm.

h. When given REST, hold the guidon in either hand.

i. When not in formation, render the salute similarly to the rifle salute in paragraph 45 (1 and 2, fig. 32).

57. Order Guidon

When the troops are armed, execute *order guidon* to the command ORDER, ARMS, from the company commander. With unarmed troops, execute order guidon automatically on halting. At order guidon, keep the ferrule on the ground and touching the outside of your right footgear, opposite the ball of your right foot. Hold the staff in your right hand in the "V" formed by your fingers extended and joined, and your thumb. Keep your right hand and arm behind the staff with your arm bent naturally. Rest the staff against the hollow of your shoulder (fig.

33). The remainder of the position of order guidon is the same as the position of attention.

58. Raise Guidon

On all preparatory commands to begin, during, and to discontinue marching movements, and on the preparatory commands for COMPANY, ATTENTION, PRESENT, ARMS, and EYES, RIGHT, raise the guidon to the raise guidon position by grasping the staff with your left hand, palm to the rear, at a point opposite your right elbow. Raise the staff with your left hand to a position approximately 6 inches off the ground. Keep your right hand in its original position and allow the staff to slide through it. Regrasp the staff in its new position with your right hand, and at the same time, raise the staff with both hands until your right hand is as high as and in front of your right shoulder. Retain your grasp with both hands and keep your right elbow into your side. Keep the staff vertical (fig. 34). Hold the guidon in this position until the command of execution is given.

59. Carry Guidon

a. To return to the carry guidon position from the raise guidon position, lower the staff smartly, keeping it vertical, until your right arm is fully extended. Return your left hand to your left side. The ferrule is now 6 inches off the ground and the staff is resting in the hollow of your right shoulder. The right hand grasps the staff in the most convenient manner (fig. 35). Return

to carry guidon at all commands of execution while in the march.

b. To return to order guidon, on the command of execution follow the procedure as in *a* above, but let the staff slide through your right hand until the ferrule touches the ground.

c. At double time, hold the guidon diagonally across your body. Grasp the staff with your right hand at the position used at the carry, with your right forearm horizontal and your elbow near your body. Grasp the staff in your left hand opposite the junction of your neck and left shoulder.

60. Present Arms

a. At ARMS (of PRESENT, ARMS) or RIGHT (of EYES, RIGHT), lower the guidon smartly to the front from the raise guidon position by lowering your left arm to a diagonal position in front of your body. Rest the staff in your armpit and hold it horizontal. Keep your right forearm along the right side of the staff, upper arm vertical and into your body. The point of the ferrule slightly protrudes behind your back. At the same time, move your left hand smartly away to your side (fig. 36).

b. When passing in review, execute EYES, RIGHT as you present the guidon, and READY, FRONT as you bring the guidon back to carry guidon. On the command READY of READY, FRONT, regrasp the staff with your left hand and execute raise guidon; on FRONT, return to carry guidon.



Figure 34. Raise guidon.



Figure 35. Carry guidon.

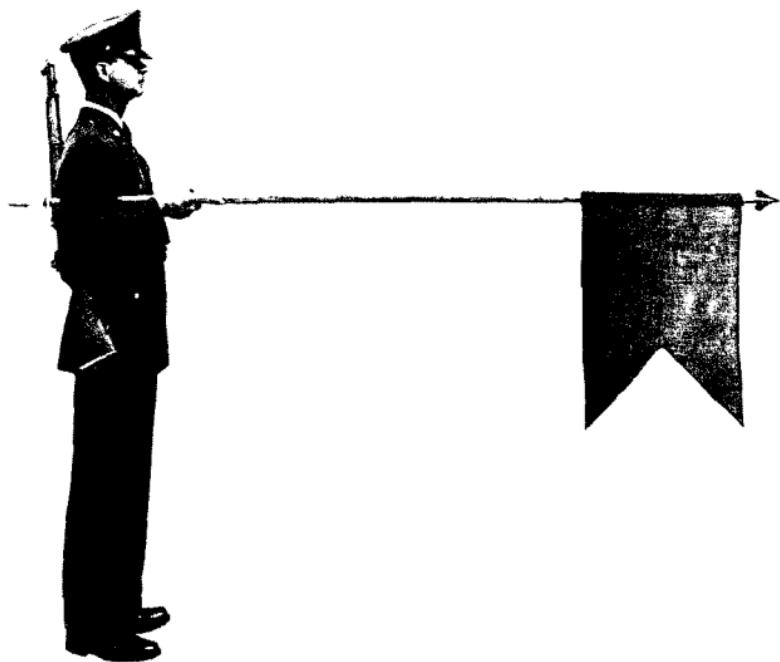


Figure 36. Present guidon.

CHAPTER 5

THE SQUAD

Section I. GENERAL

61. General

a. Training in individual movements and the manual of arms is followed by dismounted drill. This training is progressive and includes three phases—squad, platoon, and company drill. In the first phase, you begin to play your part on a team—the squad. In squad drill, you learn to do all the individual movements together with other men.

b. When the squad leader is absent or giving instruction to the squad, the second in command takes over the drill duties and assumes the normal position of the squad leader. When the second in command is absent, the next senior member of the squad acts as leader. When the seniority of different members is not known, men are designated by name as successive leaders, down to the last two men in the squad.

c. Individual members of a squad are numbered from right to left when in line, and from front to rear when in column.

62. Definitions

To help understand the meaning of drill terms

in this chapter, the following definitions are included:

- a. *Formation* is the arrangement of the elements of a command in any prescribed manner.
- b. *Flank* is the right or left side of any formation as sensed from an element of that formation.
- c. *Base* is the element on which a movement is planned or regulated.
- d. *Column* is a formation in which the elements of a command (other than a platoon) are one behind the other.
- e. *Front* is the space from side to side of a formation, including the right and left elements (fig. 37).
- f. *File* is a column which has a front of only one element.
- g. *Head* is the leading element of a column.
- h. *Line* is a formation in which the elements of a command (other than a platoon) are side by side, or abreast of each other. Two or more elements constitute a line.
 - i. *Depth* is the space from front to rear of a formation, including the front and rear elements (fig. 37).
 - j. *Rank* is a line which is only one element in depth.
- k. *Interval* is the lateral space between elements. *Normal interval* between men is measured from right to left by the man on the right holding his left arm and hand shoulder high, fully extended, with the tip of his middle finger touching the right shoulder of the man on his left. *Close interval* between men is measured from

right to left by the man on the right placing the heel of his left hand on his left hip, fingers joined and extended downward, and his elbow in line with his body and touching the arm of the man on his left (fig. 37).

1. *Distance* is the space between elements in column. Normal distance for men is the space from the back of a man to the chest of the man immediately to his rear when they have formed in line, obtained normal interval, and faced to the right or left (fig. 37).

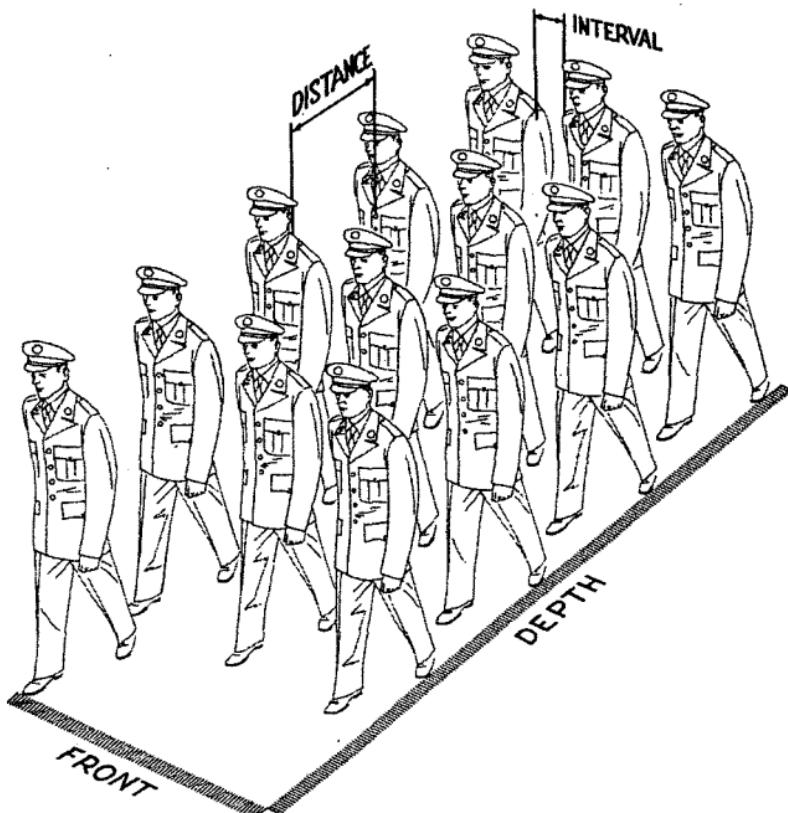


Figure 37. *Distance, interval, front, and depth.*

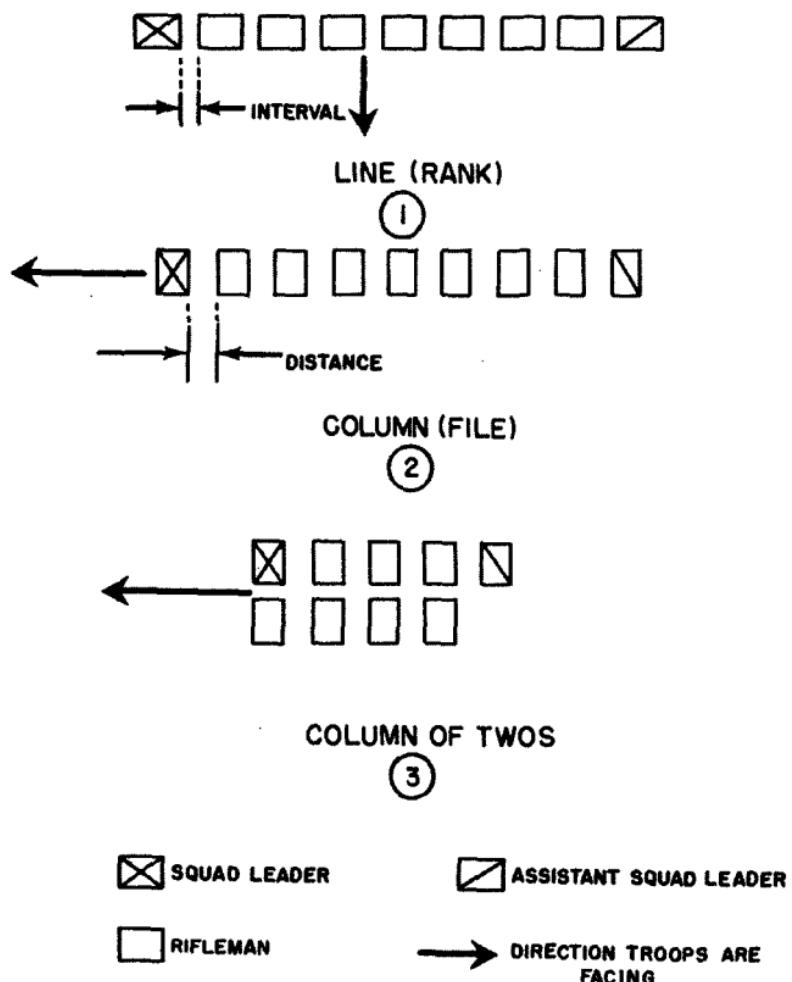


Figure 38. Squad formations.

m. Cover is alining yourself directly behind the man to your immediate front while maintaining proper distance.

n. Measurements of an individual normally are 12 inches in depth and 22 inches in width.

63. Formations

The squad has two prescribed formations, a line and a column.

a. The line formation is a rank with the squad leader on the right and the assistant squad leader on the left (1, fig. 38).

b. The column formation is a file (2, fig. 38) or a column of two's (3, fig. 38). The squad leader is normally the head of the file, or the head of one of the files; and the assistant squad leader is the rear element; or the rear element of one of the two files.

c. The squad normally forms in line.

d. The squad normally marches in column, but it may march in line for short distances only.

Section II. SQUAD DRILL

64. To Form the Squad

a. To form at normal interval (1 and 2, fig. 39), the command is FALL IN.

b. The members of the squad fall in to the left of the squad leader, who raises his left arm shoulder high in line with his body, fingers extended and joined, palm down. All other men place themselves so that their right shoulders touch the fingertips of the men on their right, and turn their head and eyes to the right. All men except the left flank man raise their left arm in the manner described for the squad leader. The squad leader keeps his head and eyes to the front, and the left flank man holds his left arm as at attention (1, fig. 39). Each man alines himself to the right on the squad leader and

turns his head and eyes to the front. When he is in line with the men on his right, and has obtained normal interval by touching the man on his left with his fingertips, he drops his left arm to his side quietly (2, fig. 39).

c. To form at close interval (1 and 2, fig. 40), the command is AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN. The formation is completed similarly to normal interval, except that close interval is obtained as described in paragraph 62k.

d. When armed, the men fall in at the order. Weapons are inspected after falling in by the commands INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; and ORDER, ARMS.

e. When the squad is drilling as a separate unit, the assistant squad leader takes the position

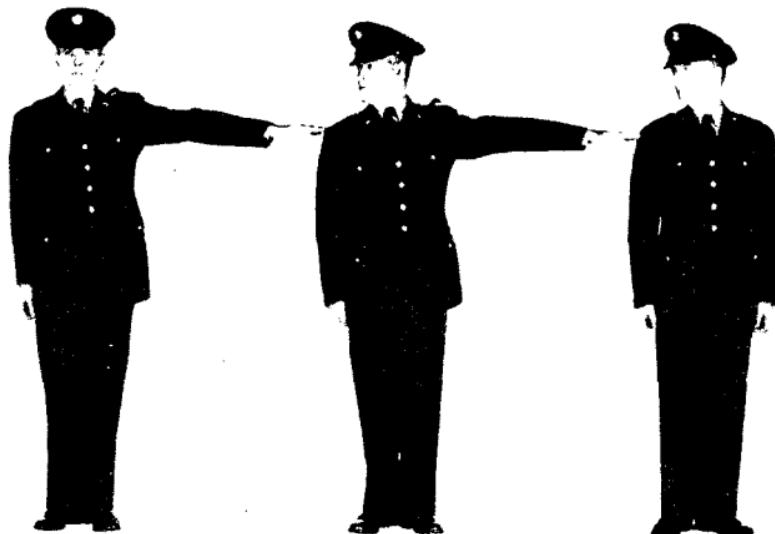


Figure 39. Normal interval.

of the squad leader. The squad leader takes a post three steps in front of and centered on the squad when it is in a line formation, or three steps to the left and centered on the squad when it is in column.

65. To Dismiss the Squad

The squad is dismissed only from a line formation with the men at attention.

a. With armed troops, the commands are INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS: DISMISSED.

b. With unarmed troops, the command is DISMISSED.

66. To Aline the Squad

a. When the squad is in line, the commands are DRESS RIGHT, DRESS, or AT CLOSE INTERVAL DRESS

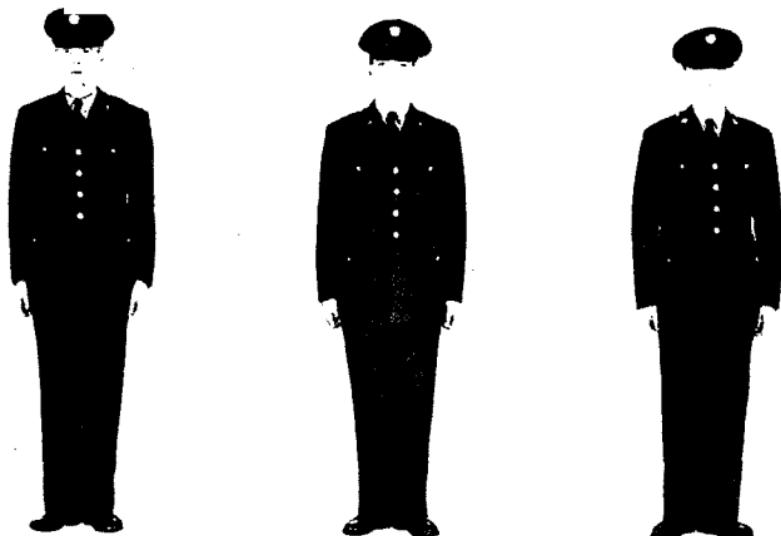


Figure 39 — Continued.



Figure 40. Close interval.

RIGHT, DRESS; READY, FRONT. These commands are given only when the squad is at approximately the same interval as the interval at which the dress is commanded, and when the men are at sling arms or order arms. At the command DRESS, each men except the *right* flank man turns his head and eyes to the *right* and alines himself to the *right*. Each man except the left flank man extends his left arm (or if at close interval, places his left hand on his hip), and each man positions himself by short side steps



Figure 40 — Continued.

until his right shoulder touches the finger-tips of the man on his right (or right arm touches the elbow of the man on his right). At the command DRESS LEFT, DRESS, all men except the *left* flank man turn their heads and eyes to the *left* and aline themselves to the *left*. The left arm is used to obtain interval when dressing to either flank.

b. The instructor places himself on line with the squad, one step from the man on the flank toward which the dress is made, and faces down

the line. From this position he verifies the alignment of the squad, ordering men to move forward or backward as necessary, calling them by name or number. The instructor remains at attention, taking short side steps to the right or left as necessary to see down the squad. He does not use his arms or twist his body. Having checked the alignment, the instructor faces to the right (or left) in marching and moves 3 steps forward, halts, faces down the squad, and commands **READY, FRONT**. At the command **FRONT**, the men drop their arms quietly to their sides and turn their heads and eyes smartly to the front. The instructor then marches to his front until he is centered on the squad, halts, and faces the squad.

c. To dress the squad while in column the command is **COVER**. At this command, each man covers the man in front of him and obtains the normal distance.

67. To Change Interval While in Line

a. To obtain close interval from normal interval, the command is **CLOSE, MARCH**. At the command of execution, the right flank man stands fast. All men to his left, face to the right in marching from the halt, march forward until they have obtained the approximate close interval, halt, and face to the left. The squad then forms at close interval without command as explained in paragraph 64c.

b. To obtain normal interval from close interval the command is **EXTEND, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, all men except the right flank

face to the left in marching, march forward until approximate normal interval is obtained, halt, and face to the right. The squad then forms at normal interval without command as explained in paragraph 64b.

c. To obtain double-arm interval from either close or normal interval, the command is TAKE INTERVAL, MARCH. This movement is executed as when extending, except that the double-arm interval is obtained by each man raising both arms and touching the fingertips of the man on his right. Drop your right arm when the interval has been obtained; your left arm when the man on the left drops his right arm. Turn your head and eyes to the front as you drop your right arm. With armed troops, SLING ARMS is given before commanding this movement.

d. To obtain normal interval from double-arm interval, the command is ASSEMBLE, MARCH. Execute this movement similarly to CLOSE MARCH, but form at normal interval.

68. To March the Squad From a Line

a. At normal interval, the commands are RIGHT (LEFT), FACE; FORWARD, MARCH. These movements are executed as explained in the school of the soldier without arms.

b. When at close interval, the squad is extended to normal interval before being faced and marched off.

69. To Change the Direction of a Column

a. The command is COLUMN RIGHT (COLUMN LEFT, COLUMN HALF RIGHT, COLUMN HALF LEFT),

MARCH. When marching, the preparatory command and command of execution for each movement are given so they end on the foot in the direction of the turn; COLUMN RIGHT, MARCH and COLUMN HALF RIGHT, MARCH are given as the right foot strikes the ground and COLUMN LEFT, MARCH and COLUMN HALF LEFT, MARCH as the left foot strikes the ground. The interval between the preparatory command and the command of execution is one step. At the command MARCH, the leading man executes a face in marching from the march. All other men execute the same movement in succession on approximately the same point.

b. From a halt, at the command COLUMN RIGHT or COLUMN HALF RIGHT, MARCH, the leading man takes a 30-inch step to the front with his left foot, turns to the right on the ball of his left foot, and steps off in the indicated direction, taking a full step with his right foot. All other men march forward and turn in the same manner on approximately the same ground as the leading man, following in column until another command is given. On the command COLUMN LEFT (HALF LEFT), MARCH from a halt, the leading man faces to the left in marching, pivoting on the ball of his right foot at the same time stepping off in the new direction with a full step with his left foot. All other men follow the procedure in *a* above.

c. While marching, the command INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) is given for slight changes of direction. The leading man changes

direction as commanded. All other men turn in the same way as they come to the point on which the leading man turned. This is not a precision movement.

70. March to the Flank

When it is desired to move a unit to the flank for a short distance while marching, the commands are RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, MARCH. The preparatory command and the command of execution end when the foot in the indicated direction of march strikes the ground. The interval between the preparatory command and the command of execution is one step. At the command MARCH, each man takes one more step, turns in the indicated direction of march on the ball of his leading foot, and steps off in the new direction with his trailing foot. This movement is used to march a unit to the right or left for a short distance and is not executed from the halt.

71. To Count Off

a. When in line, the command is COUNT, OFF. At the command of execution, all men except the man on the right flank turn their heads and eyes to the right and the right flank man calls off ONE. After the man on the right calls out his number, the man to his left calls out the next higher number, at the same time turning his head and eyes to the front. The numbers are counted in the cadence of quick time from man to man. All movements are made in a precise manner.

b. In column, the command is COUNT, OFF. Each man, starting with the leading man, turns

his head to the right and calls out his number sharply over his right shoulder. He then turns his head back to the front. The last man in column keeps his head and eyes to the front.

c. For drill purposes, counting off is executed only from right to left in line and from front to rear in column.

72. To Stack Arms

a. The members of the squad stack arms from their positions in line at normal interval, on the command **STACK, ARMS**. After the squad counts off, the commander designates the stackmen by number before commanding **STACK, ARMS**. Only those riflemen with other riflemen on each side of them can be designated as stackmen.

b. At the command **ARMS**, the man on the left of the stackman bends his knees slightly as in squatting to regrasp his rifle at the balance with his right hand. He then raises the rifle vertically and passes it to the stackman, who grasps it with his left hand at the upper hand guard (1, fig. 41).

c. The stackman places the butt of the left rifle between his feet, with the barrel to the front, muzzle outward, and with the thumb and forefinger of his left hand raises the stacking swivel. He then swings the butt of his own rifle 2 feet in front and 6 inches to the right of his right toe (2, fig. 41). At the same time he shifts his right hand to his stacking swivel and engages it with that of the left rifle. The stackman's rifle is on the right.

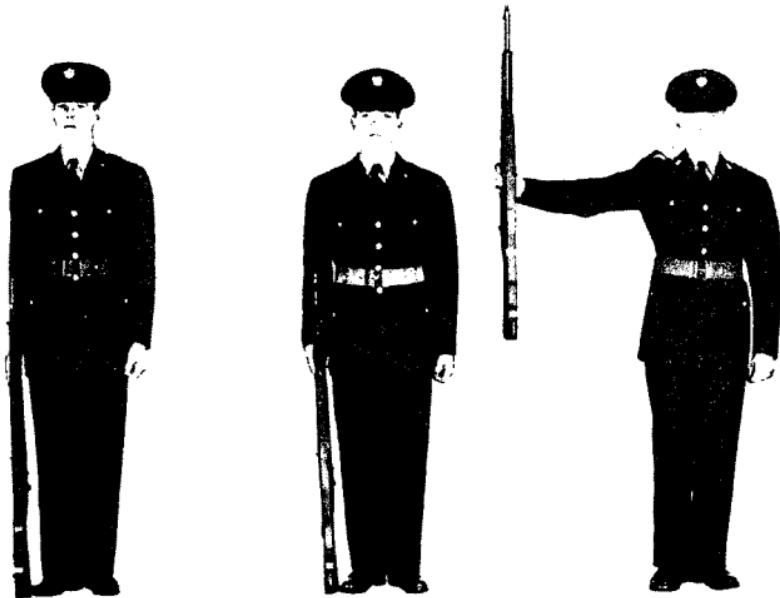
d. The man on the right of the stackman steps to the left front with his left foot, keeping his

right foot in place. At the same time he bends to the left front, slides his left hand up to manipulate the stacking swivel, grasps the small of the stock with his right hand, and engages the stacking swivel with the free hook of the swivel on the stackman's left rifle (3, fig. 41). He rotates the rifle outward so that the barrel rests in the angle formed by the other two rifles and above the bayonet stud on the left rifle (5, fig. 41). He pulls the butt toward him until the stack is tight and the butt is in line with the butt of the rifle between the stackman's feet. He then lowers the butt to the ground and resumes the position of attention (4, fig. 41).

e. Other rifles, carbines, or automatic rifles are passed to the nearest stack on the right. When passing extra rifles to the stack, grasp the upper hand guard with your right hand and, holding the rifle vertical, fully extend your arm toward the man on your right (1, fig. 41). When he has grasped the rifle at the balance with his left hand, release your right hand and resume the position of attention. When you have received a rifle from the man on your left, keep it vertical and move it in front of you, with your left hand at the balance; grasp the upper hand guard with your right hand and, if you are not the stackman, pass it to your right as described above. If you are the stackman, lay the rifles on the stack, trigger guards outward, at a sufficient angle from the vertical to keep them in place.

73. To Take Arms

a. The squad, in position in line behind the



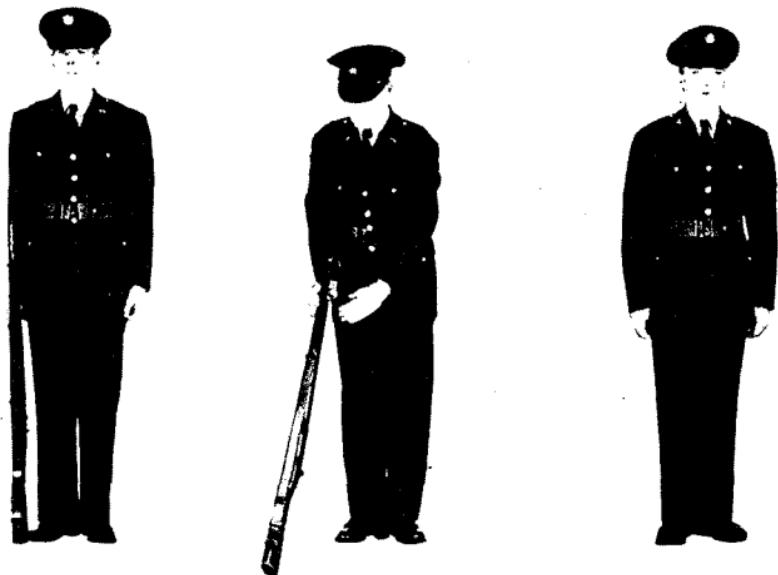
(1)
Figure 41. Stack arms.

stacks, takes arms at the command TAKE, ARMS.

b. At the command ARMS, the stackman passes each extra rifle toward its bearer. The rifles are held in the manner described for passing them to the stack (left hands at the balance; right hands at the upper hand guard). When the weapons are received, their bearers resume the position of order arms.

c. When the extra rifles have been passed, the stackman grasps his rifle and the rifle of the man on his left. The man on the right of the stackman steps to the left front as in stacking, secures his rifle, and resumes the position of order arms.

d. The stackman then disengages the two remaining rifles, slides his left hand to the balance



②
Figure 41 — Continued.

of the left rifle and passes it to the left. The man on his left grasps it at the upper hand guard with his right hand and lowers the rifle to the ground, resuming order arms. The stackman resumes order arms after the rifle is received by the man on his left.

e. Each man comes to order arms, unless armed with the automatic rifle or carbine, by guiding and steadyng the piece with his left hand as in the next to the last count of order arms.

74. To Form a Column of Two's From a File

a. When at a halt and in file, the command is COLUMN OF TWO'S TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.

b. At the command MARCH, the leading man stands fast. Each even-numbered man (counting



③
Figure 41 — Continued.

from front to rear) faces to the half *left* in marching, takes one more step and faces to the half *right* in marching and moves up until abreast of and at normal interval from the odd-numbered man who was in front of him. Each odd-numbered man marches forward and halts as he reaches normal distance from the odd-numbered man in front of him. All men required to move, do so simultaneously.

75. To Form a File From a Column of Two's

a. When in a column of two's at a halt, the command is FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH, the file being taken from the side on which the squad leader is located.

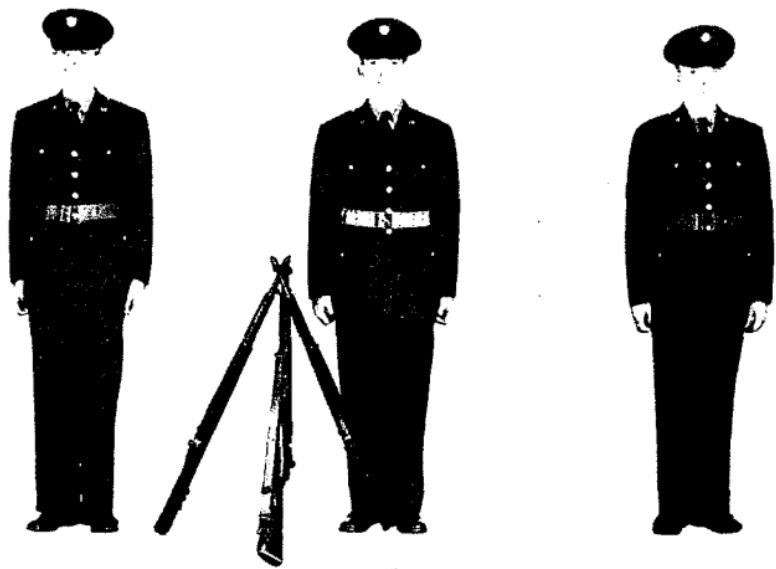
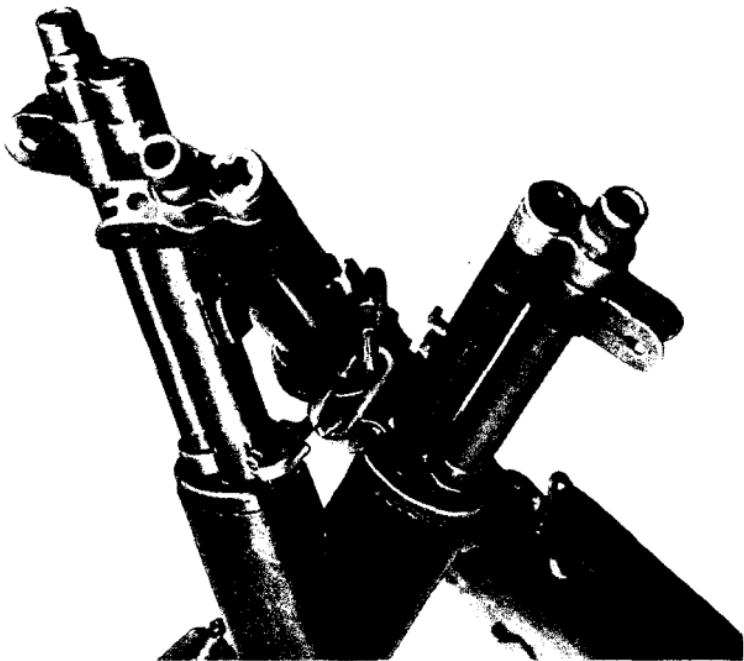


Figure 41 — Continued.

b. At the command MARCH, the number 1 and 2 men step off simultaneously. The number 1 man moves to the front while the number 2 man faces to the half right in marching, takes one more step, faces to the half left in marching, and follows the number 1 man at normal distance. When the number 1 and 2 men step off, the remaining men stand fast for 2 counts and then step off in pairs as follows: numbers 3 and 4 step off on the third count, numbers 5 and 6 on the fifth count, numbers 7 and 8 on the seventh count, and number 9 on the ninth count. As each succeeding pair steps off, they execute the facings in marching as prescribed for numbers 1 and 2 above.



⑤
Figure 41 — Continued.

c. This movement is executed only from the halt and should be taught by the numbers.

76. To March to the Oblique

a. To march to the oblique, when marching in a column formation, the command is RIGHT (LEFT) OBLIQUE, MARCH. The word "oblique" is pronounced to rhyme with strike.

b. When teaching marching to the oblique, the instructor first alines the unit and has each man execute a half right (left) face. The instructor points out each man's position and explains that each man is to maintain this position while

marching by keeping his shoulders parallel to the man in front (fig. 42).

c. At the command of execution, MARCH, given on the foot in the direction of turn, each man takes one more step in the forward direction, faces to the half right (left) in marching, and steps off with the trailing foot and continues the march in a direction of 45° to the right (left) of the original direction of march.

d. The command FORWARD, MARCH is given to resume the original direction of march from marching in the oblique. At the command MARCH, take one more full step in the oblique direction, plant the leading foot and face to the half lift (right) in marching, and continue to march to the original front.

e. The command HALT is given on *the left foot* when halting from *the right oblique*, and on *the right foot* when halting from *the left oblique*. At the command HALT (executed in *two counts*), advance and plant your trailing foot and, at the same time, turn toward the original front (count of *one*). Bring your trailing foot alongside your leading foot (count of *two*), and halt facing to the original front.

f. The command IN PLACE, HALT is given as either foot strikes the ground to halt the unit in the oblique temporarily for the correction of errors. At the command HALT, each man halts in two counts as in quick time but remains facing in the oblique direction. The only command that can be given after halting in place is RESUME,

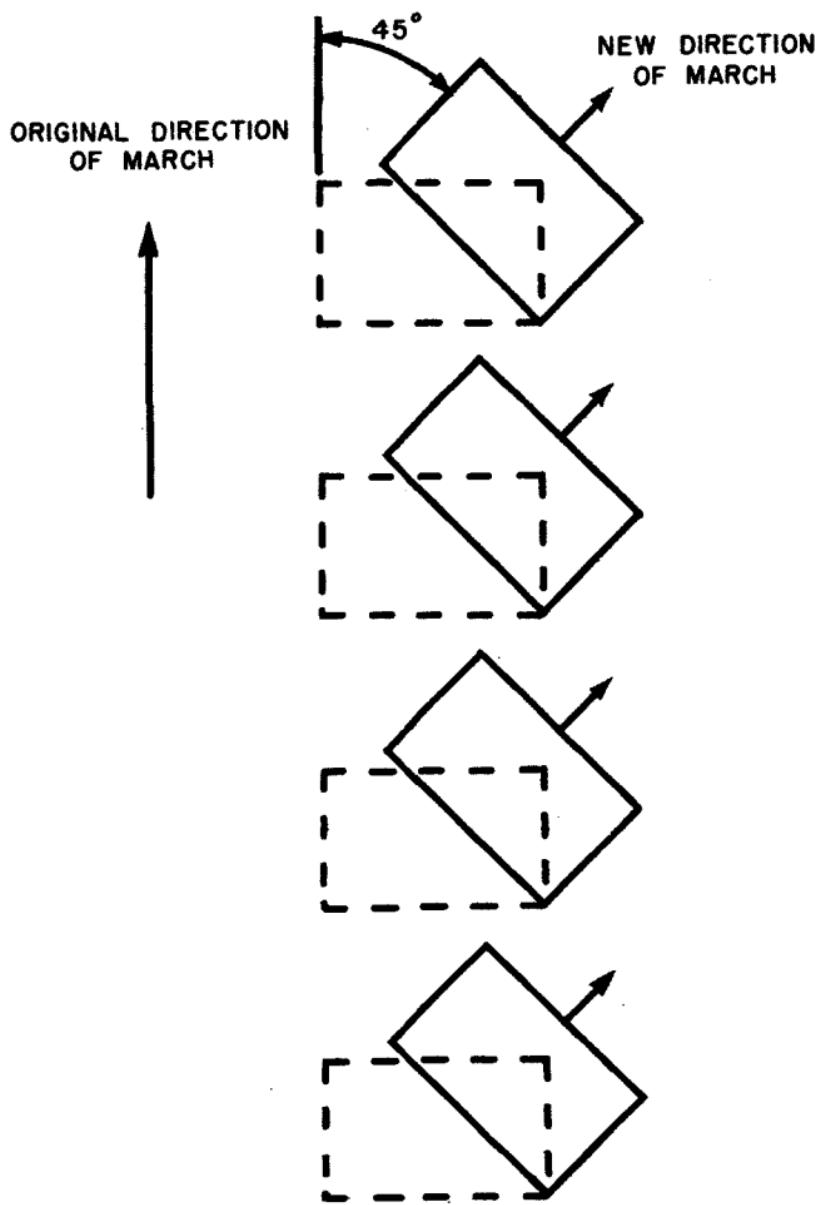


Figure 42. Right oblique.

MARCH. At this command, the movement again continues only in the oblique direction.

g. When marching in the oblique, half step or mark time may be executed by giving the proper commands. The only commands that may be given while marching in the oblique at mark time or half step are RESUME, MARCH or IN PLACE, HALT. These movements would be executed as described in *f* above.

CHAPTER 6

THE PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

77. General

- a. Upon completion of the first phase of dismounted drill, your squad is merged with other squads into a platoon where you learn other movements.
- b. The platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two or more sections or squads. The platoon headquarters consists of a platoon leader and one or more assistants.
- c. A section normally forms and drills as part of a platoon. In this manual, the instructions given for the squad or platoon are also applicable to a section. A section, not subdivided into squads, is formed and executes its movements in the same manner as a squad. A section composed of two or more squads drills as a platoon.
- d. The elements (squads) of a platoon are numbered from front to rear when in line, and from left to right when the platoon is in column.

78. Definitions

To help understand the meaning of certain drill terms in this chapter, the following definitions are given:

a. Platoon base for a platoon in column is the *squad* behind the platoon guide. Usually it is the squad on the *right* of the platoon.

b. Guide is the man responsible for maintaining the prescribed direction and rate of march for the platoon. When the platoon is in line at the halt, the guide's position is always on the right flank of the platoon and at normal interval to the right of the first squad leader. The guide does not change his position when the platoon is marched for short distances in a line formation. When the platoon is in a column formation, the guide's position is normally in front of the right squad leader, at normal distance. For a platoon, the guide is the assistant platoon sergeant.

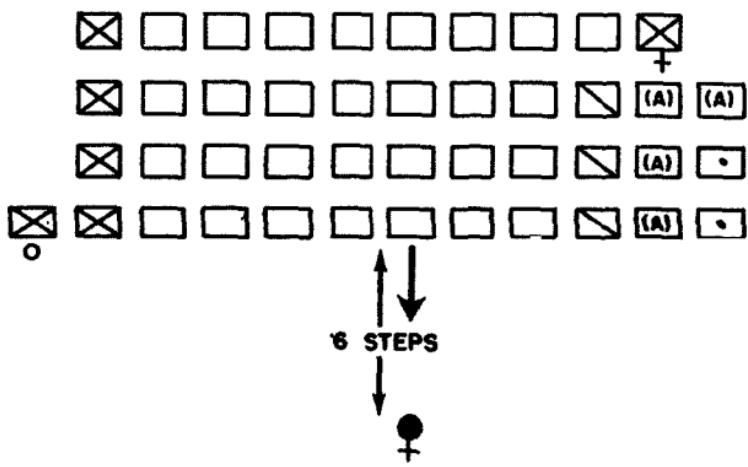
c. Platoon line is a formation in which the elements (squads) are in line and one behind the other (1, fig. 43).

d. Platoon Column is a formation in which the elements (squads) of a platoon are in column and abreast of each other (2, fig. 43).

e. Post is the correct place for an officer or noncommissioned officer to stand in a prescribed formation.

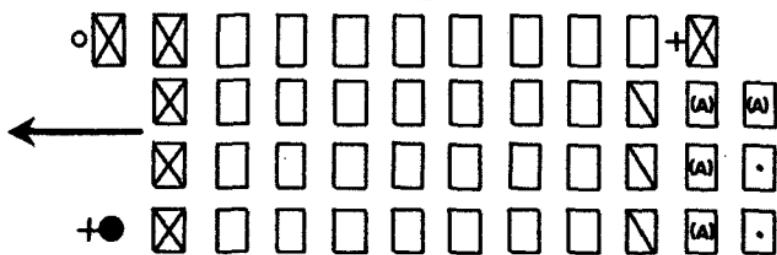
79. Rules for the Guide

a. Unless otherwise announced, the guide of a unit is always on the right. When it is desired to change the base for a movement, the new position of the guide is assigned preceding the preparatory command for the movement.



RIFLE PLATOON IN LINE

(1)



RIFLE PLATOON IN COLUMN

(2)

PLATOON LEADER

PLATOON SERGEANT

ASSISTANT PLATOON SERGEANT

MESSENDER

(A) ATTACHED PERSONNEL

Figure 43. Platoon formations.

b. When in column and it is desired to guide left, the command GUIDE LEFT is given. At this command, the guide and the platoon leader exchange positions by passing each other right shoulder to right shoulder. To return the guide to his normal position, GUIDE RIGHT is given. The guide and the platoon leader return to their normal positions by again passing right shoulder to right shoulder. This movement may be made either at a halt or while marching.

c. When a platoon in line is given the command RIGHT, FACE, the guide executes right face with the platoon. Then he immediately faces to the right in marching, marches to a position in front of the right squad leader, halts, and executes left face.

d. When a platoon in column is given the command FILE FROM THE LEFT, MARCH, on the preparatory command the guide takes his position in front of the left file so that he is at the head of the column.

e. When a platoon in column is given the command COLUMN OF TWO'S FROM THE LEFT, MARCH, on the preparatory command, the guide takes his position in front of the second file from the left so that he is at the head of the right file of the column that is to move out.

f. When re-forming in a column of threes or fours from a file or column of twos, the guide posts himself in his normal position when the movement is completed.

g. The guide is responsible for setting the direction of march by inclining to the right or

left when necessary, and for setting the proper cadence. The leading man of each file is responsible for the interval.

h. When a platoon is marching in column and the command to march by a flank or to the rear is given, the guide executes the movement with the platoon but does not change his position within the platoon.

80. Formations

The platoon has two prescribed formations: a column and a line.

a. The platoon normally forms in line with the squad leaders on the right of their squads and the guide on the right of the first squad leader (1, fig. 43). The platoon sergeant normally forms the platoon from his post three steps in front of and centered on the platoon. In line, with the platoon leader in command, the platoon sergeant's post is to the left of the left man in the rear rank, at the prescribed interval. The platoon leader's post is six steps to the front of and centered on the platoon. When marching in line, the guide and squad leaders are normally on the right. The platoon marches in line for short distances only.

b. The column formation is a file or a column of twos, threes, or fours abreast (2, fig. 43). The platoon leader is in front of the left file, the platoon sergeant at the rear of the right file, and the guide in front of the right file, all at normal distances. When the platoon is drilling as a separate unit, the platoon leader may be three steps to the left and centered on the left flank of

the platoon. The platoon normally marches in column with the guide and squad leaders at the head.

Section II. PLATOON DRILL

81. To Form the Platoon

a. The platoon is usually formed at normal interval by the platoon sergeant with the command, FALL IN.

b. At this command, the guide posts himself so that the first rank, when dressed on him, will be centered on and three 30-inch steps from the platoon sergeant. The squad leader of the first squad falls in at normal interval to the left of the guide. Other squad leaders cover the first squad leader at normal distances. The members of the squads fall in on their squad leaders as prescribed in squad drill, except that exact interval is taken only by the first squad. Men in the rear squads take approximate interval only, each man covering the corresponding man in the front rank. Messengers and attached personnel fall in at the left of the squads to even the length of the ranks without disrupting the organization of the squads.

c. When the platoon is formed, the platoon sergeant commands INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; ORDER, ARMS. On his next command, REPORT, the squad leaders, in succession from front to rear, salute and report, "All present," or "Private and Corporal absent." They execute the rifle salute at order arms and hold the salute until a rifle salute at right shoul-

der is returned by the platoon sergeant at the completion of the report. The platoon sergeant then faces about and reports to the platoon leader, "All present," "All present or accounted for" or "(so many) men absent." The platoon leader and platoon sergeant exchange salutes, the platoon leader executing the hand salute. The platoon sergeant then faces about, faces to the half right in marching, and takes his post to the left of the left flank man in the rear squad. He marches to his post in the most direct manner.

d. To form at close interval, the command is AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN. The formation is executed as above, except that close interval is obtained as described in paragraph 62*k* above.

82. Squad Drill Applicable to Platoon Drill

The following movements are executed as in squad drill, with the exceptions and additions given with each :

a. The platoon is normally dismissed by the platoon sergeant in the same manner as the squad.

b. The platoon changes interval while in line and counts off in the same manner as the squad with the squad leaders as base for these movements. When there are two or more ranks, the men in rear of the first rank cover the corresponding man in the front rank in executing these movements. When there is only one rank, the first (or right) squad leader is base. The guide moves to the right when interval is taken to the left, and does not count off.

c. The platoon marches from a line in the same manner as a squad, the guide taking his post as described in rules for the guide (par. 79).

d. After first opening ranks, the platoon stacks arms by squads. The guide passes his rifle toward the nearest stack to his left, holding the rifle at the balance with his left hand as in taking arms (par. 73).

e. The platoon executes flank movements in a manner similar to that described for the squad, except when the platoon is at close interval between files. In this case, after executing the movement, the rear ranks take up the half step until normal distance is obtained. When again marched to the original front, the platoon maintains normal interval until closed by command.

f. When in line, the platoon is alined similarly to the squad, with the platoon leader verifying the alinement. Men in rear of the front rank glance out of the corner of their eyes, take approximate interval, and cover. The squad leader of the first squad momentarily glances to the right to aline himself on the guide, and then turns his head and eyes back to the front. The guide raises his left arm during alining. Other squad leaders obtain normal distance. When verifying the alinement, the platoon leader moves from rank to rank by facing in marching from a halt, and moves in a straight line one step from the right flank as determined by the guide.

g. To dress the platoon while in column, the command is COVER. The base squad leader obtains normal distance from the guide. The

remaining squad leaders obtain the proper interval from the base squad leader and aline on him. All other men in the base squad execute the movement as in squad drill. At the same time the remaining men of the platoon aline on the base squad and cover their squad leaders.

83. To Open and Close Ranks

a. When in line, the platoon opens ranks for stacking arms or other purposes, at the command OPEN RANKS, MARCH. At the command MARCH, the front rank takes two steps forward, the second rank takes one step, and the third rank stands fast. Each rank executes dress right on halting. If there are more than three ranks, the fourth rank takes two steps backward, the fifth rank takes four steps backward and the sixth rank takes six steps backward. The platoon leader verifies the alinement as described in paragraph 82.

b. To close ranks, the command is CLOSE RANKS, MARCH. At the command MARCH, the front ranks stand fast. The second, third, and succeeding ranks take one, two, three or more steps forward respectively, and maintain cover and alinement.

84. To Change Interval While in Column

a. When in column at normal interval, at a halt or in march at quick time, to obtain close interval between files the command is CLOSE, MARCH.

b. At the halt, on the command MARCH, the base squad stands fast. The other squads obtain

close interval by taking 2, 4, and 6 side steps respectively, and cover their squad leaders.

c. When marching, the command CLOSE, MARCH is given on the right foot when the base squad is on the right and on the left foot when the base is on the left. (When the base squad is center, the command CLOSE, MARCH may be given on either foot.) At the command MARCH, the base squad takes up the half step. Other men face from the line of march to the half right or half left and march until close interval is obtained. Then they face to the front in marching from the line of march and take up the half step when abreast of the corresponding member of the base squad. At the command FORWARD, MARCH, all squads resume the 30-inch step.

d. To obtain normal interval between files, when the platoon is in column at close interval, at a halt or in march at quick time, the command is EXTEND, MARCH. This movement is executed similarly to close march, but in the opposite direction.

85. To Change the Direction of a Column

a. To change the direction of a column, the command is COLUMN RIGHT (COLUMN LEFT, COLUMN HALF RIGHT, or COLUMN HALF LEFT), MARCH, given at the halt or while marching in column. The base element during the turn is the squad on the flank in the direction of the turn. The pivot man for this movement is the first man in the base squad exclusive of the platoon leaders or the platoon guide.

b. The base squad executes this movement as in squad drill, except that each man takes up the half step after executing the face in marching until the corresponding men in the other squads come abreast.

c. All other squads execute two column half rights (lefts); the first half column movement is made at the line where the first rank executes the turn; the second, upon reaching a line running through the base squad's pivot, and parallel with the new front. Men in squads other than the base take up the half step as they come abreast of the corresponding man in the base squad. When all the men in a rank are abreast, they step off with the 30-inch step without command.

d. The command INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT) is given for slight changes in direction. This is not a precise movement. After completing the turn, the base squad leader covers the guide and the platoon dresses and covers on the base squad. The base is normal and not changed by the direction of turn.

86. To Form a File and Re-Form From a Halt

a. When the platoon is in column of two or more files at a halt, it forms a single file at the command FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH.

b. On the preparatory command, FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), the guide positions himself in front of the file that is to lead off. The platoon sergeant positions himself so as to be in the rear of the rear squad. The squad leader of the lead file gives the supplementary command FORWARD,

and the other squad leaders command STAND FAST.

c. On the command of execution, the leading squad marches forward. The squad leader immediately to the left (right) of the base squad commands COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH and after starting the movement, inclines to the left (right) without command, following the line of march of the preceding squad. The remaining squad leaders command COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH, and COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH so as to follow the preceding squads at normal distance. The squad leaders give their commands of execution to set their squads in march when the right foot of the marching squad strikes the ground. The squad leaders glance over their shoulders to see when the first half column movement should be given.

d. A full column movement may be executed and a file formed from a column formation by the command FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH. The squad leader of the squad leading the movement gives COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT) instead of FORWARD after the preparatory command, and the other squad leaders give STAND FAST. The remaining squad leaders command COLUMN RIGHT (COLUMN LEFT), MARCH as the last man in the preceding squad reaches the pivot point.

e. When in a file at a halt, to re-form in the original column, the command is COLUMN OF TWOS (THREES, or FOURS) TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.

f. On the preparatory command, the squad leader of the base (leading) squad commands **STAND FAST**. All other squad leaders command, **COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT)**.

g. At the command **MARCH**, the base (leading) squad stands fast. All other squads execute the **COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT)** movement simultaneously. The squad leaders then cause their squads to re-form with normal interval between files by the command **COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT)**, **MARCH** and **SQUAD, HALT**, so as to bring their squads abreast of the base (leading) squad.

87. To Form a Column of Twos From Threes and Re-Form From a Halt

a. To form a column of twos from a column of threes at a halt, the command is **COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH**.

b. On the preparatory command, the squad leaders of the two squads which are to move out command **FORWARD**. The other squad leader commands **COLUMN OF TWOS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT)**. The guide posts himself in front of the right file of the two squads which are to move out. The platoon sergeant takes his place to the rear of the squad which is to be re-formed in a column of twos.

c. On the command **MARCH**, the two squads designated move out. The third squad forms a column of twos as explained in squad drill (par. 74), and follows the other two squads at normal distance by half column movements commanded by the squad leader.

d. A full column movement may be executed while forming the column of twos in the same manner as described for forming a file (par. 86).

e. When in a column of twos at a halt, to re-form the original column of threes, the command is **COLUMN OF THREES TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.**

f. On the preparatory command, the two leading squad leaders command **STAND FAST**. The other squad leader commands, **FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT).**

g. On the command **MARCH**, the two leading squads stand fast. The rear squad forms a file as described in squad drill and executes column half left at the same time. The squad leader gives **COLUMN HALF RIGHT (HALF LEFT), MARCH**, as he reaches a point at normal interval to the left of the other two squads, and halts his squad so that he stops abreast of the other squad leaders.

88. To Form a Column of Twos From a Column of Fours and Re-Form From a HALT

a. When in a column of fours at a halt, to form a column of twos, the command is **COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH.**

b. On the preparatory command, the squad leaders of the two squads which are to move out first command **FORWARD**. The other two squad leaders command **STAND FAST**. The guide positions himself in front of the right squad of the two squads which are to move out. The platoon sergeant positions himself to the rear of the right rear squad of the squads which stand fast.

c. On the command of execution, the two right squads march forward. The other two squads move into the column of twos at normal interval at the commands COLUMN HALF RIGHT (HALF LEFT) MARCH, COLUMN HALF LEFT (HALF RIGHT), MARCH, given by the squad leader next to the two moving squads.

d. A full column movement may be executed while forming the column of twos from a column of fours in the same manner as prescribed in paragraph 86.

e. When in a column of twos at a halt, to re-form in the original column of fours, the command is COLUMN OF FOURS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.

f. On the preparatory command, the two leading squad leaders command STAND FAST. The two rear squad leaders command COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT).

g. On MARCH, the two leading squads stand fast. The two rear squads execute a half column movement and move abreast of the other two squads and at normal interval from them by the commands COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT) MARCH, and SQUAD, HALT, given by the squad leader nearest the other two squads.

89. To Form for Shelter Tents and Re-Form

a. Shelter tents are pitched in line and in formation only for purposes of instruction and for formal field inspections or the display of equipment. Normally, in bivouac, full use is made of available cover and concealment, and straight lines are avoided.

b. The platoon is formed for pitching shelter tents in one line. Squad lines may be used when only a small space is available.

c. When the men are armed with rifles, the rifles are slung before forming for shelter tents.

d. When the platoon is in line, form it in one rank for pitching shelter tents by commanding FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS, MARCH.

e. At the command FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS, the platoon sergeant moves at double time, behind the platoon to a position on the right of the guide, the guide being on the right of the right man of the front ranks. The messengers take position on the left of the left man of the rear rank.

f. At the command MARCH, the first squad takes two steps forward and halts. All other squads face to the left in marching and continue marching in quick time. Squad leaders move their squads into line, abreast of the squads already on the line by giving the commands RIGHT FLANK, MARCH; SQUAD, HALT. Squad leaders may use their squad number preceding the preparatory commands.

g. At the commands TAKE INTERVAL, MARCH, and COUNT, OFF, given by the platoon leader, the entire rank executes these movements as previously described. The base for these movements is the squad leader of the first (right) squad. The platoon sergeant and guide take interval to the right and do not count. The platoon sergeant is regarded as an odd-

numbered man, the guide as an even-numbered man.

h. On the platoon leader's command, MARK FRONT TENT POLE, the odd numbers draw their bayonet with their left hand and thrust it into the ground, ring to the front, beside the outside of their left heel at the instep. The bayonet marks the left edge of the tent pole. Men not equipped with bayonets mark the place with left edge of their left heel. Odd-numbered men pitch tents with the even-numbered men to their left (Nos. 1 and 2; Nos. 3 and 4; etc.).

i. To assemble, the commands are ASSEMBLE, MARCH; RIGHT, FACE; COLUMN OF TWOS (THREES, or FOURS) TO THE RIGHT, MARCH. These movements are executed as previously described. The platoon sergeant and messengers resume their normal posts as soon as the platoon is re-formed in column. For the method of pitching shelter tents and displaying equipment, see FM 21-15.

CHAPTER 7

THE COMPANY

Section I. GENERAL

90. General

- a. The training received in the first (squad) and second (platoon) drill phases is combined into the third phase—company drill.
- b. The company participates as a drill unit only in formations necessary for marches, drills, and ceremonies.
- c. A company consists of a company headquarters and two or more platoons. For dismounted drill and ceremonies, the company headquarters personnel are attached to the platoons to equalize the platoon strength without interfering with the permanent squad organization. Members of the company headquarters command group are formed for marches or special purposes as in figure 45, or as directed by the company commander.
- d. For road marches or prolonged periods of marching, the company headquarters group may march as a unit at the head of the column. When this is directed, a three-step distance between the headquarters group and the first platoon is maintained.

e. Posts for key personnel in company formations are—

(1) *Company in line.*

- (a) *Company commander.* Twelve steps front and center of the company.
- (b) *Guidon bearer.* One step to the rear and two steps to the left of the company commander.
- (c) *Platoon leaders.* Six steps front and center of their platoons.
- (d) *Platoon guides.* Normal interval to the right of the front rank squad leader.
- (e) *Platoon sergeants.* Left flank men in the rear squad of their platoons.
- (f) *First sergeant.* Normal distance to the rear of the rear rank squad leader of the left center platoon (center platoon if a three-platoon formation).
- (g) *Executive officer.* Normal distance to the rear of the left flank man of the rear rank of the right center platoon (right platoon if a three-platoon formation).

(2) *Company in column with platoons in column for drill purposes.*

- (a) *Company commander.* Three steps in front of the platoon leader of the leading platoon, or centered on the left flank of the company, three steps to the left of the left flank (as his presence is required).

- (b) *Guidon bearer.* Three steps in front of the guide of the leading platoon.
- (c) *Platoon leaders.* Normal distance in front of the squad leader of the left file squad in their platoons.
- (d) *Platoon guide.* Normal distance in front of the squad leader of the right file squad.
- (e) *Platoon sergeants.* Normal distance to the rear of the last man in the right file in their platoons.
- (f) *Executive officer.* Normal distance to the rear of the last man in the left file of the rearmost platoon.
- (g) *First sergeant.* As the company commander directs.

(3) *Company in column with platoons in column for road marches.*

- (a) *Company headquarters.* Three steps in front of the leading platoon, formation as directed by the company commander.
- (b) *Company commander.* Normal distance in front of the left front man of the company headquarters group.
- (c) *Guidon bearer.* Normal distance in front of the right front man of the company headquarters group.
- (d) All other personnel as outlined in (2) above.

(4) *Company in column with platoons in line.*

- (a) *Company commander.* Twelve steps

front and center of the leading platoon.

- (b) *Guidon bearer.* One step to the rear and two steps to the left of the company commander.
- (c) *Platoon leaders.* Six steps front and center of their platoons.
- (d) *Platoon guide.* Normal distance to the right of the front rank squad leader.
- (e) *Platoon sergeants.* Left flank man of the rear squad in their platoons.
- (f) *First sergeant.* Normal distance to the rear of the squad leader of the rear rank of the rearmost platoon.
- (g) *Executive officer.* Rear of the left file and on line with the first sergeant.

(5) *Company mass at normal or close interval.*

- (a) *Company commander.* Six steps front and center of the company.
- (b) *Guidon bearer.* One step to the rear and two steps to the left of the company commander.
- (c) *Platoon leaders.* Normal distance in front of the left file of their platoons.
- (d) *Platoon guides.* Normal distance in front of the right file of the platoon.
- (e) *Platoon sergeants.* Normal distance in rear of the rearmost man in the right file of their platoons.
- (f) *Executive officer.* Normal distance in rear in the rearmost man of the left file of the right center platoon (right

platoon if a three-platoon formation) on line with the first sergeant.

(g) *First sergeant.* In rear of the rear-most man of the right file of the left center platoon (center platoon if a three-platoon formation) on line with the company executive officer.

f. When the company commander gives the order to open and close ranks, to aline the company, to stack and take arms, to close on leading platoon, to dismiss the platoons, and to prepare for inspection, the movements are executed on the command of the platoon leaders and not on the order of the company commander. The order from the company commander *describes* the movement to be commanded by the platoon leaders.

91. Definitions

Drill terms used in this chapter are the same as given in paragraphs 62 and 78.

Section II. COMPANY DRILL

92. To Form the Company

a. At the command FALL IN, the company forms in line of platoons in line with 3-step intervals between platoons (fig. 44).

b. The first sergeant normally forms the company. He posts himself nine 30-inch steps in front of the center and facing the line where the front rank of the company is to form, and commands, FALL IN.

c. The platoon sergeants take their posts so that the company will be centered on and at

proper distance from the first sergeant. They face their platoons, and allow for three 30-inch steps between platoons.

d. The platoons guides take their normal post relative to the platoon sergeant, and the platoons form in two or more ranks with normal intervals as described in paragraph 80.

e. With armed troops, the first sergeant and platoons sergeants are at right shoulder arms.

f. The platoons are formed and the platoon sergeants receive the report from the squad leaders as described in paragraph 81. Each platoon sergeant faces about after receiving the report from his squad leaders.

g. When all platoon sergeants are facing to the front, first sergeant commands REPORT. The platoon sergeants report in succession from right to left, "All present," "All present or accounted for" or "(so many) men absent." Sa-

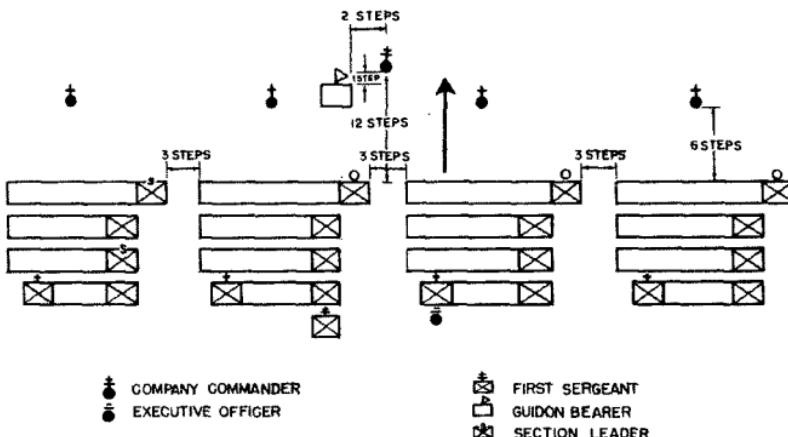


Figure 44. Rifle company in line of platoons in line.

lutes are exchanged in the same manner as in the platoon report.

h. All platoons having reported, the first sergeant commands POSTS. The platoon sergeants face about, face to the half right in marching, and move to their posts by the most direct route.

i. The first sergeant then faces about and reports to the company commander, "Sir, all present," "Sir, all present or accounted for," or "Sir, (so many) men absent." When his salute is returned, he faces about without command and moves directly to his post. The company commander is three steps from the first sergeant when the report is made, or 12 steps from the first rank of the company.

j. As the first sergeant faces about and moves to his post, the executive officer and platoon leaders take their posts. The platoon leaders move around the right flank of their respective platoons.

k. Men required to make a report, salute while reporting and hold the salute until it is returned. *The person receiving the report does not return the salute until the report is completed.*

l. On the command AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN, the company forms with close interval between men, but the interval between platoons remains at 3 steps.

m. When the platoons are not organized into squads, the platoon sergeant commands, INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT ARMS; RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS, immediately after falling in, and calls the

roll. Each man answers "Here" as his name is called, and comes to order arms.

93. To Dismiss the Company

When the company is in line of platoons in line (fig. 44) at attention, it is normally dismissed in either of the following ways:

a. The company commander commands FIRST SERGEANT, DISMISS THE COMPANY. At the preparatory command FIRST SERGEANT, the first sergeant moves by the most direct route to a position three steps in front of the company commander and salutes. The company commander returns his salute and gives the command DISMISS THE COMPANY. Salutes are again exchanged. The company commander then falls out, and the executive officer and platoon leaders fall out at the same time. As the platoon leaders fall out, the platoon sergeants post themselves in front of their platoons. The first sergeant faces about and commands DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS. The platoon sergeants salute. When the salute is returned, they face about and dismiss their platoons by the commands INSPECTION ARMS; PORT, ARMS; DISMISSED.

b. The company commander gives DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS. The platoon leaders salute. The company commander returns their salute and he, the executive officer, and the first sergeant fall out. The platoon leaders then face about and command PLATOON SERGEANT, DISMISS THE PLATOON. At the preparatory command, each platoon sergeant posts himself three steps in front of his platoon leader and salutes. The platoon

leader returns the salute and gives the command of execution, DISMISS THE PLATOON. Salutes are again exchanged and the platoon leader falls out. The platoon sergeant then faces about and dismisses the platoon described in *a* above.

94. Supplementary Commands

- a.* Except for movements in mass or extended mass formation, platoon leaders repeat all preparatory commands of the company commander, including the manual of arms, except when the command is COMPANY. In this case they come to attention and command PLATOON prior to the company commander's command of execution. The company commander allows sufficient time for the supplementary commands before giving the command of execution (par. 8).
- b.* To change the direction of a column, the leading platoon leader repeats the company commander's preparatory command, the other platoon leaders giving CONTINUE THE MARCH, or STAND FAST, whichever is appropriate.
- c.* No supplementary commands are given for mass drill. They are given, however, when forming a mass, or when forming a column from a mass. No supplementary commands are given for the company commander's commands AT EASE, REST, FALL OUT, or other combined commands.

95. To Aline the Company

- a.* The company commander alines the company with DRESS RIGHT (DRESS CENTER) or (DRESS LEFT). All platoon leaders face about at this command. The base platoon leader

commands DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), DRESS, and alines his platoon as described in paragraph 82f. When the alinement of the first rank of the base platoon has been verified, the platoon leaders to the left (right) of the base platoon, command DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), DRESS, and aline from the flank of their platoons farthest from the base platoon.

b. When desired, platoon guides step off the 5-step interval at the command GUIDE, VERIFY INTERVAL, given before the command DRESS RIGHT, DRESS. The platoon sergeant verifies the interval on similar commands when the dress is to the left, and returns to his post after the front rank has been alined.

96. TO Open and Close Ranks

a. To open ranks, the company commander directs OPEN RANKS. All platoon leaders face about at this command. The base platoon leader commands OPEN RANKS, MARCH. At the command MARCH, the platoon opens ranks as described in paragraph 83. When the alinement of the first rank of the base platoon has been verified, the platoon leaders to the left (right) of the base platoon command OPEN RANKS, MARCH, and aline their platoons on the first rank of the base platoon as outlined in paragraph 95.

b. To close ranks, the company commander commands CLOSE RANKS. All platoon leaders face about and command CLOSE RANKS, MARCH. The commands are given and executed beginning with the base platoon and proceeding in order to

the left (right) until all platoons have closed ranks, as described in paragraph 83.

c. To stack arms or ground equipment, the company commander directs, OPEN RANKS AND GROUND EQUIPMENT, or OPEN RANKS AND STACK ARMS.

97. To Change Interval

a. When in line at a halt, the company commander gives FALL OUT; then AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN. The company re-forms on the company commander and platoon leaders.

b. When in column, the company commander gives CLOSE (EXTEND), MARCH. All platoons execute the movement simultaneously as described in platoon drill (par. 84).

c. To obtain double-arm interval, the company is first formed into a mass, extended mass, or a column of platoons in line. The commands are given by the company commander and executed similarly to the manner previously described for a squad or platoon.

98. To Form a Column of Files or Twos

a. To form a column of files or twos when the company is in column of platoons in column (fig. 45), the company commander gives the commands as in paragraphs 86 and 88 and allows time for the supplementary commands. These movements are commanded only from the halt.

b. The leading platoon leader repeats the preparatory command. Other platoon leaders give STAND FAST. The leading platoon executes the movement as in platoon drill on the company

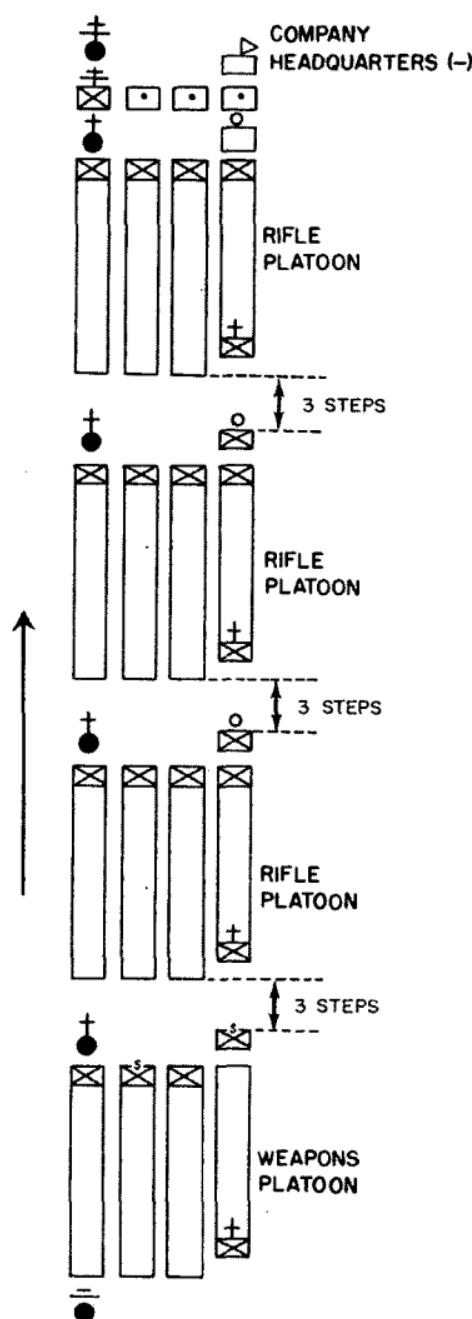


Figure 45. Rifle company in column of platoons in column.

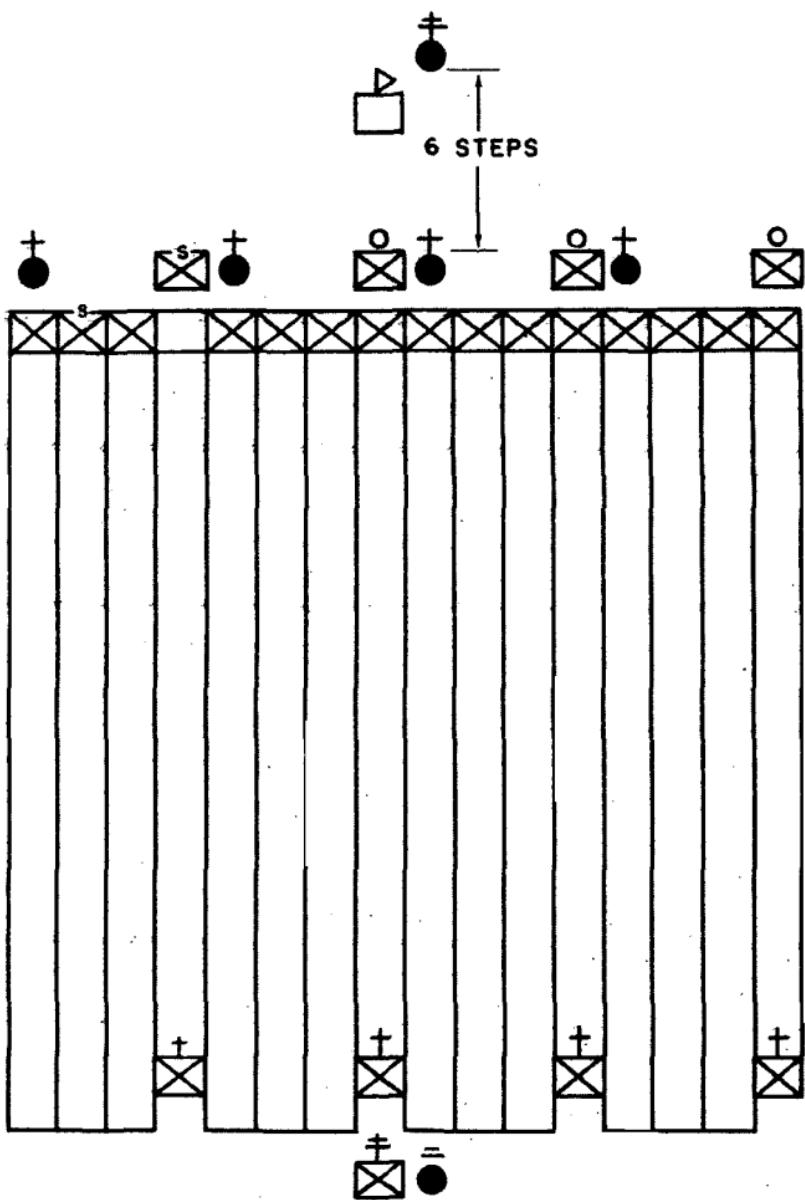
commander's command of execution. Other platoons execute the movement on their platoon leader's commands, given so as to follow with the normal 3-step distance between platoons.

c. Re-forming is executed simultaneously by all platoons on the company commander's command of execution. Platoon leaders close their platoons to the normal 3-step distance when re-formed, without command of the company commander.

99. To Form a Company Mass When in Column

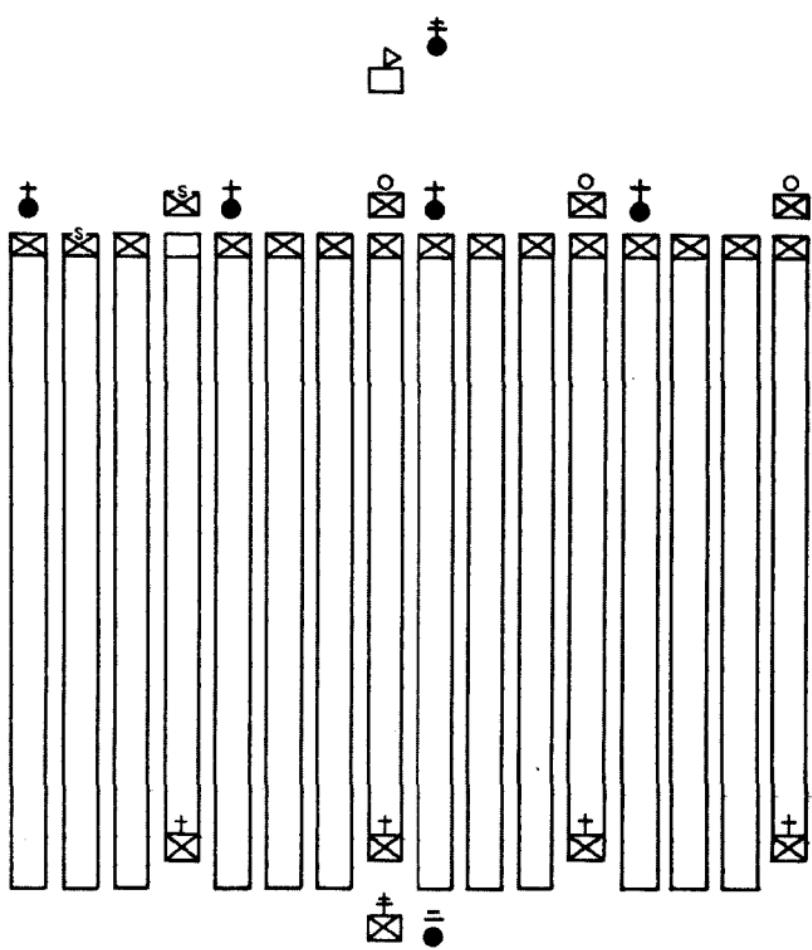
a. The command is COMPANY MASS LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH, given by the company commander from the march or at a halt. The interval between files and platoons is the same as the interval in the column formation from which the movement was commanded.

b. At the preparatory command COMPANY MASS LEFT (RIGHT), when the company is at halt, the leading platoon leader gives the command STAND FAST; the platoon leaders of succeeding platoons give COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT). At the command MARCH, the leading platoon stands fast. The rear platoons execute column half left (right), then column half right (left) on command of the platoon leaders, and move to the new position at close interval or normal interval alongside the leading platoon. Each platoon is halted by its platoon leader when its leading rank comes abreast of the leading rank of the platoons already on line. These movements form the company in mass, with close interval or normal interval between files (figs. 46 and 47).



CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN FILES
NORMAL DISTANCE BETWEEN RANKS

Figure 46. Rifle company in mass at close interval.



NORMAL INTERVAL BETWEEN FILES
NORMAL DISTANCE BETWEEN RANKS

Figure 47. Rifle company in mass at normal interval.

c. When the preparatory command COMPANY MASS LEFT (RIGHT) is given during a march, the leading platoon leader gives CONTINUE THE MARCH. Platoon leaders of succeeding platoons give supplementary commands as in *b* above.

Immediately after the company commander gives MARCH, the leader of the leading platoon halts his platoon, and other platoon leaders complete the movement as described in *b* above.

100. To Form an Extended Mass

a. When it is desired to increase the size of the mass to present a more impressive appearance for drill and ceremonies, the extended mass formation is used. In extended mass formation, the company drills in the same manner as for mass formation and maintains the interval between platoons.

b. The command is COMPANY MASS—STEPS LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH. The movement is executed from the halt or while marching with close or normal interval between the files within each platoon.

c. At the command MARCH, the movement is executed as described in paragraph 99 except that the rear platoons execute a full column left and column right to move to the new position beside the leading platoons at the interval ordered. Each platoon is halted when its leading rank comes abreast of the leading ranks of the platoons already on line.

101. To Form a Column From an Extended Mass

To form a column from an extended mass formation, the movement is executed as described in paragraph 103 except that the rear platoons execute full column movements.

102. To Form a Column of Platoons in Line

a. When marching or at a halt, in a column of platoons in column at normal interval, the company is first massed to the right with a prescribed interval between the platoons (12 to 24 steps). After the company has been massed, the company commander gives the command LEFT, FACE.

b. This movement is commanded and executed like a mass or extended mass formation, except that full column movements are executed by the platoons.

c. This formation is used for inspections and instruction in tent pitching (fig. 48). Particular commands for tent pitching are given and executed as described in paragraph 89.

103. To Form a Column From a Company Mass

a. When at a halt, the command is COLUMN OF TWOS (THREES, or more), RIGHT (LEFT) PLATOON, FORWARD MARCH. At the preparatory command, the right (left) platoon leader commands FORWARD, and the other platoon leaders command STAND FAST. At the command MARCH, the right (left) platoon marches forward. The remaining platoons follow in column, executing column half right and column half left on the commands of the platoon leaders.

b. When in march, the commands are the same as in *a* above, except that DOUBLE TIME is given by the leading platoon leader instead of FORWARD, and the other platoon leaders command CONTINUE THE MARCH. On the command

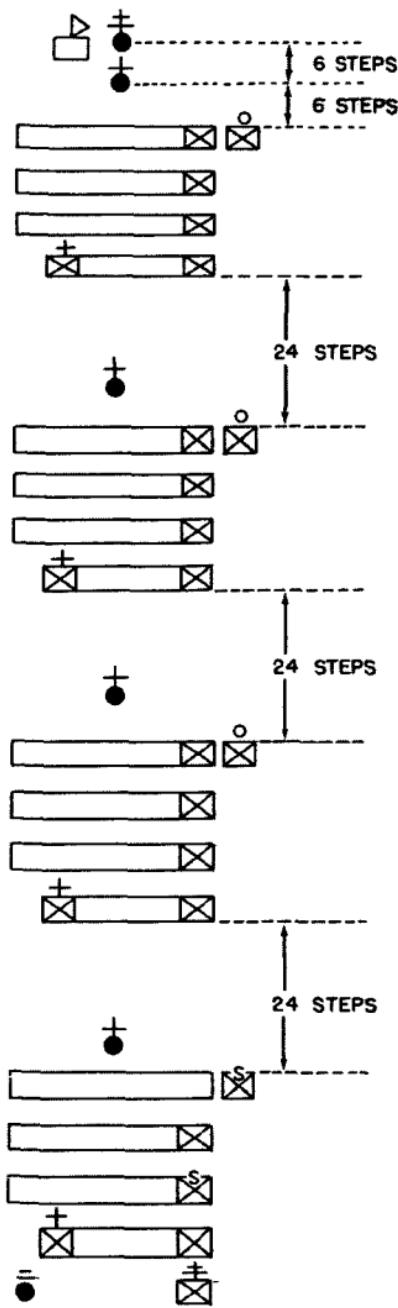


Figure 48. Company in column of platoons in line.

MARCH, the right (left) platoon marches out in double time. Other platoon leaders give COLUMN HALF RIGHT (HALF LEFT), DOUBLE TIME, MARCH and COLUMN HALF LEFT (HALF RIGHT), MARCH to bring the succeeding platoons into a column. With armed troops, the company commander commands PORT, ARMS, before commanding this movement.

c. A column of platoons in column (fig. 45) is formed from a column of platoons in line (fig. 48) from a halt only and in the manner described in *a* above except that the company is faced to the right and full column movements are commanded by the platoon leaders, other than the one to move out.

104. To Change Direction in a Mass Formation

a. The commands are RIGHT (LEFT) TURN, MARCH; FORWARD, MARCH. The right (left) flank man of the rank of guides and platoon leaders is the pivot of this movement. The movement is executed similarly to a platoon column movement except that the half step is continued until FORWARD, MARCH is given. This command is given after the entire company has changed direction and has arrived on line.

b. When at a halt, the company commander does not face the company to command RIGHT (LEFT) TURN, MARCH, but gives the command over his shoulder. When marching, he turns and marches backward to give the command, then turns and marches at the half step in the new direction of march. He turns again and marches

backward to command FORWARD, MARCH, then turns and marches forward.

c. In turning to the left, the left file is the base until FORWARD, MARCH, is given. Then, the guide is right unless otherwise announced.

105. To Aline a Mass or Extended Mass Formation

a. The company commander gives the command DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), DRESS or AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), DRESS to aline a mass formation.

b. At the command of execution, the platoon leader of the base platoon moves by the most direct route to the flank toward which the dress is made and verifies the alinement of as many ranks as are necessary to assure proper alinement in a manner similar to verifying the alinement for the platoon (par. 82). When he has completed the verification, he returns to his position in the front rank. The company commander then commands READY, FRONT.

106. To Correct Distance Between Platoons

a. When the company is marching in column or at the halt, and it is desired to obtain the correct distance between platoons, the command is CLOSE ON LEADING PLATOON.

b. At this command, the leading platoon leader causes his platoon to take up the half step if in march, or stand fast if at the halt.

c. Succeeding platoons, if in march, are caused to continue the march, and then take up the half step as soon as the correct distance has

been obtained. At the halt, succeeding platoon leaders march their platoons forward and halt them at the correct distance.

d. In march, the company commander gives FORWARD, MARCH as soon as all platoons have obtained the correct distance and have taken up the half step.

CHAPTER 8

THE BATTALION AND THE REGIMENT

Section I. GENERAL

107. General

- a. The formations of the infantry battalion and regiment are prescribed in this chapter. They are recommended as a *guide* for the corresponding units of the other arms and services and for higher units.
- b. The regiment does not drill by command of the regimental commander. Its battalions form and march under the battalion commanders as directed by the regimental commander. When practicable, the formation and movement of the subdivisions of the battalion and regiment are made clear to the unit commanders before starting the movement.
- c. When in mass formation, the battalion drills by command. Such drill is limited to movements for ceremonies where the units of the battalion execute the manual, facings, and marchings as one body at the command of the battalion commander. These movements are executed by the battalion in a manner similar to that prescribed for the company.
- d. The assembly of units in mass formation is directed by the battalion commander. Each com-

pany commander moves his company to its place in the most convenient manner.

e. To assume any formation, the battalion or regimental commander announces the desired formation, the flank position for the right (or left) of the battalion or regiment, and the direction in which the line or column is to face. The units approach the line on which the battalion or regiment forms in column or line formations. On completion of the movement the companies are given AT EASE until another movement is ordered.

f. After a battalion is halted the companies make not movement to correct their alinement or position unless ordered by the battalion commander.

g. In ceremonies, the units remain at attention after the ceremony has started until at ease is ordered by the next higher commander of troops. Rest should not be given once the proceedings have started.

h. A unit may be presented to its commander or to a reviewing officer. When this is done, the presenting officer faces his unit and gives the command PRESENT, ARMS. Then he faces to the front and salutes. The members of the presenting officer's staff salute and complete the salute as he does.

108. Commands and Orders

The commands or orders of the battalion or regimental commander are given orally, by pre-arranged signal, or by means of staff officers or

messengers who transmit them to the commander concerned.

109. Staff

a. The commissioned staff of a commander forms in one rank, one and one-half steps to his rear at normal interval. The enlisted personnel of his staff form one and one-half steps to the rear of and covering the officers. When only one staff officer is present, he is posted one step to the right and one and one-half steps to the rear of the commander. Staff members usually are arranged from right to left in order of rank, the senior on the right; however, the commander may cause them to be arranged in any desired order.

b. When necessary to reduce the front of the staff, as in marching, it may be formed in as many ranks as necessary, maintaining normal distance between ranks, following the commander. The staff marches under the direction of the senior staff officer.

Section II. THE BATTALION

110. Formations

a. The battalion forms in column (fig. 49), in line with companies in line (fig. 50), in line with companies in mass (fig. 51), in mass (fig. 52), or for inspections, in line of companies, each company being formed in column of platoons in line (fig. 48).

b. The band is posted by the adjutant as shown in figures 50 and 51.

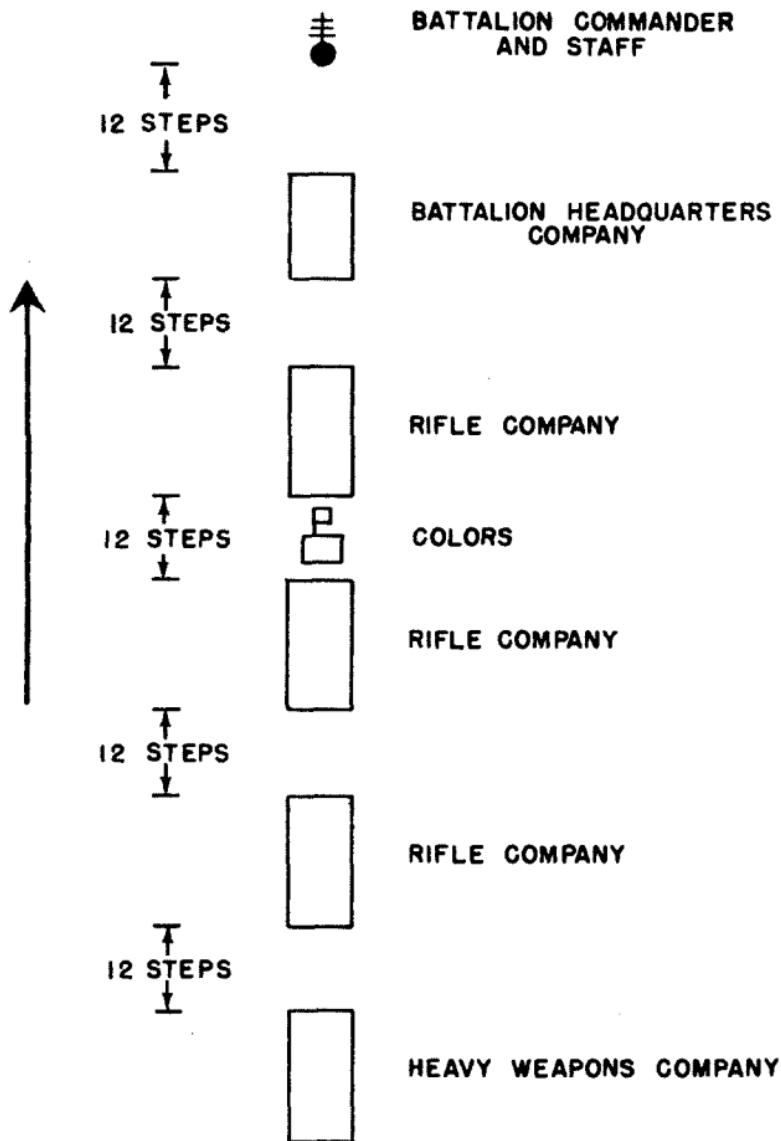


Figure 49. Battalion in column of companies in column.

c. The attached units take their position as directed by the battalion commander. They conform to the formation and movements of the other units of the battalion.

d. Regardless of the direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left in line and from head to rear in column; that is, first company, second company, third company.

e. The terms "right" and "left" apply to right and left as the troops face.

f. The designation "center company" indicates the center or the right center company, according to whether the number of companies is odd or even.

g. The battalion commander supervises the formation from such positions as best enable him to correct alinements, intervals, and distances. With his staff (less the adjutant), he takes his post in time to receive the report.

111. To Form in Column

The battalion forms in column from a line of companies in line by executing right face. The battalion commander prescribes the formation, the direction the company will face, the hour of forming, the location of the head of the column and the order in column of the battalion headquarters, companies, attached units, and trains. At the appointed time, the company commanders form their units as prescribed. They place their units in column and report their arrival in place to the battalion commander or his adjutant (fig. 49).

112. To Form in Line With Companies in Line (for Ceremonies)

a. Before the ceremonies, the adjutant sees that the battalion position on the parade ground is marked with as many flags and markings as are needed. One flag is placed on each flank of the line on which the battalion is to form. The adjutant takes his initial post for the ceremony six steps to the right of the right flank marker facing down the line.

b. When a band is to participate in the ceremonies, the adjutant prearranges a signal or a specific time for adjutant's call to be sounded. The left flank man of the band is 12 steps to the right of the right flank marker as shown in figure 50, and 6 steps to the right of the adjutant.

c. Companies are marched in column of threes (fours), from the left flank of the battalion position so as to arrive successively at a position parallel to and in rear of the line. The command

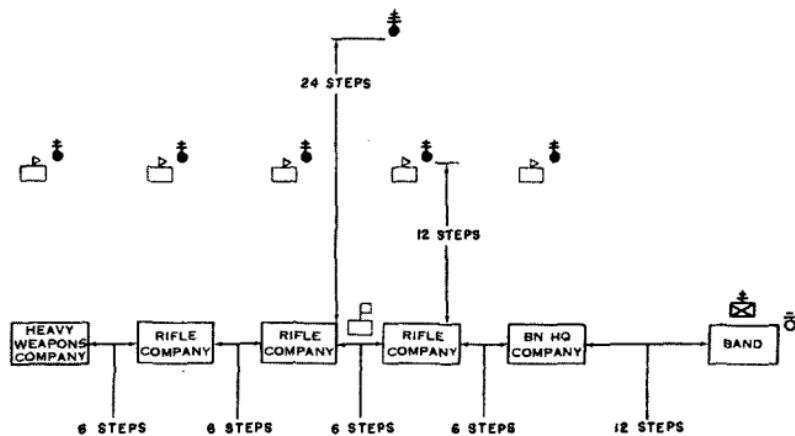


Figure 50. Battalion in line of companies in line.

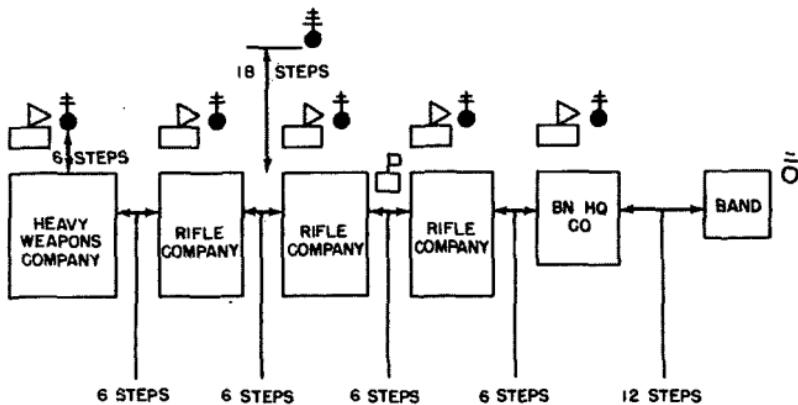


Figure 51. Battalion in line of companies in mass.

of execution for their movement is so timed that they will step off at the first note of the music following adjutant's call. The line of march is far enough from the line on which the battalion is to form to permit alinement of the guides of the right company by the adjutant. As each company arrives in rear of its position, it is halted and faced to the left. The company commander then commands GUIDES ON LINE. At this command, the guides of each platoon double time at port arms to their positions on the line of flags (final line), come to order arms, and execute right face to face the adjutant. The adjutant alines the guides of the right company; the guides of the other companies cover the guides already on the line. As soon as the guides have established themselves on the line, the company is moved to the line of guides. The company commander halts the company so the right man of the front rank halts with his chest approximately six inches from the guide's right arm. If the com-

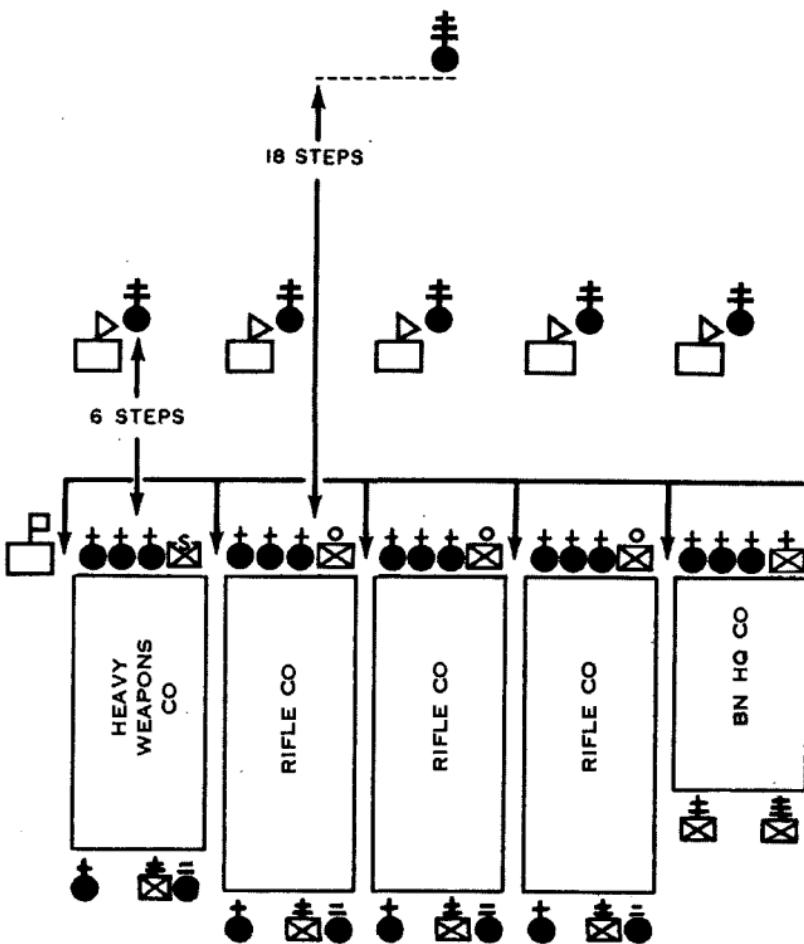


Figure 52. Battalion in mass formation.

pany is at right shoulder arms, the company commander gives ORDER, ARMS. The company is then alined as prescribed in paragraph 95. On the command DRESS, RIGHT, DRESS, the right man of the front rank moves forward until his chest touches the guide's right arm.

d. When the units have reached their positions on the line, the band stops playing. The adjutant

then moves by the most direct route to a position midway between the line of company commanders and the battalion commander. He halts and faces the battalion.

e. When all units are dressed, the adjutant commands GUIDES, POST. At this command, the guides move to their positions in ranks by taking one step forward, executing a face to the right while marching, advancing the right foot one step and bringing the left foot alongside the right foot. They then face about.

f. The adjutant then commands PRESENT ARMS, faces the battalion commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the battalion is formed."

g. The battalion commander returns the salute and orders, "Take your post, sir." The adjutant passes to the battalion commander's right and takes his post on line with the staff. The battalion commander then commands ORDER, ARMS. He may then command several movements in the manual of arms.

h. The commander of troops may direct a ready line be established in rear of the final line. These lines are approximately 30 yards apart. This permits the commanders to form their units on the ready line in the same formation as on the final line, prior to adjutant's call. When adjutant's call has been sounded, first the guides and then the troops are moved to the final line on the commands of their commanders, from right to left. The ready line may be used for any formation.

113. To Form in Line With Companies in Mass Formation (for ceremonies)

The procedure is the same as in forming in line, except that—

a. The companies are marched from either flank of the battalion position in columns of threes (fours) along a line in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company successively executes column left (right). As soon as this column movement has been initiated, the company commander orders GUIDE OF LEADING PLATOON ON LINE. At this command the guide of the leading platoon moves out at double time (at port arms) to the line marked by the flags. He halts there, comes to order arms, and faces the adjutant. The guide marks the right of the company. The company commander then gives COMPANY MASS LEFT, MARCH. The command is timed so that the leading platoon halts short of but close to the line of guides. The remaining platoons successively move into position at the designated interval on the left of the leading platoon (fig. 51).

b. At the command GUIDES, POST, the guides move to their positions in ranks (figs. 46 and 47) by executing a face to the left in marching.

114. To Form the Battalion in Mass

The procedure is the same as in forming in line except that companies are marched from either flank of the battalion position in column of threes (fours) at close interval without distance between platoons. Officers and a guide

comprise the front rank, other officers forming a rear rank with the executive officer (fig. 52). The line of march is in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company executes column left (right). As soon as this column movement has begun, the company commander commands **GUIDE OF LEADING PLATOON ON LINE**. The guide moves out, the company is halted, and the guides take their posts as described in paragraph 113.

115. To Dismiss the Battalion

- a.** The battalion commander commands **DISMISS YOUR COMPANIES**.
- b.** The company commanders salute the battalion commander, march their companies to the place of dismissal, and dismiss them as prescribed in paragraph 93.
- c.** After the companies march off, the battalion commander dismisses his staff.
- d.** In case the battalion commander desires to release the companies to their commanders, without prescribing that the companies be dismissed promptly, he commands **TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR COMPANIES**. The company commanders salute the battalion commander and take charge of their companies.

Section III. THE REGIMENT

116. Formations

- a.** The regiment forms in column with the battalions in column, in column with the battalions in mass, in line with the battalions in

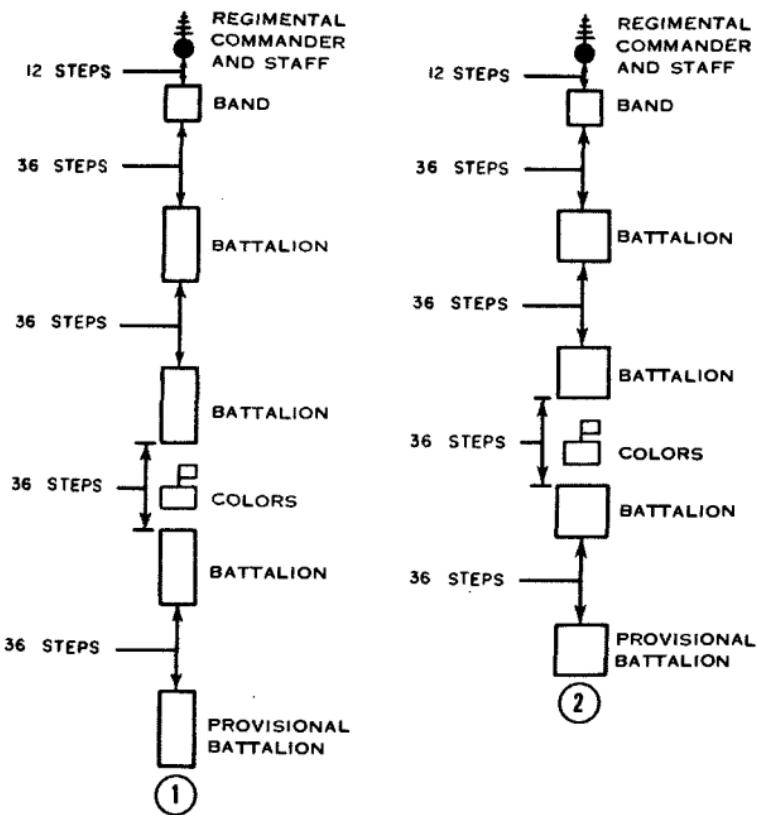


Figure 53. Regiment in column.

mass, or in line with the battalions in line of company masses as shown in figure 53 and 54.

b. The separate companies of the regiment usually are grouped as a provisional battalion. When not grouped as a provisional battalion, these units form on the left of the regiment when it is in line or at the rear when it is in column (figs. 53 and 54).

117. To Form the Regiment

a. The regimental commander announces—

- (1) The formation (with or without vehicles).
- (2) The place and time of the formation.
- (3) The direction the units will face.
- (4) The color battalion.
- (5) The uniform and equipment of troops.
- (6) The reviewing officer.
- (7) The commander of troops.
- (8) The provisional battalion commander.
- (9) The frontage and depth of troops for uniformity.
- (10) The order in which units will be formed on the ready and final lines.
- (11) Ceremonies.

b. Before forming the regiment, the regimental

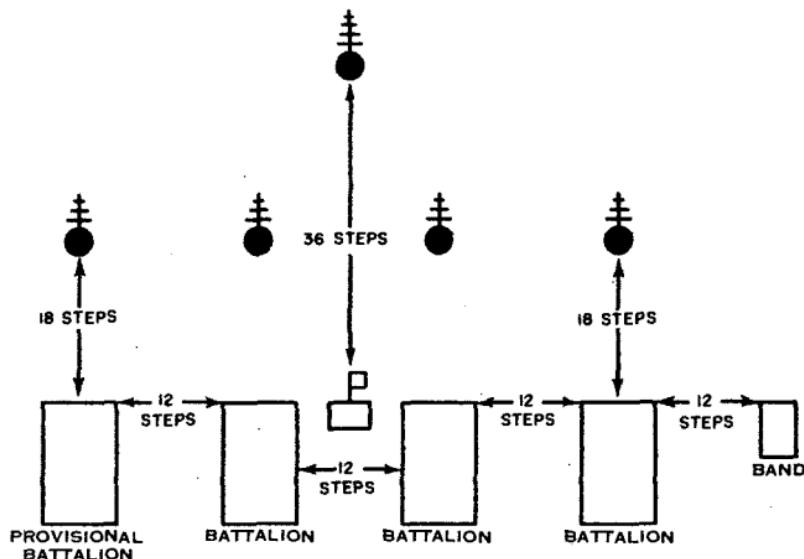


Figure 54. Regiment in line with battalions in mass formation.

commander has the positions marked on which the larger (battalion) elements are to form.

c. On arrival at their designated places on the ready line, the battalions and separate companies of the regiment are given rest.

d. For ceremonies, the procedure for the formation of a battalion is followed as described in paragraph 112 except that the battalion adjutants take their posts at adjutant's call on the final line on which the regiment is to form. They face down the line from their positions, which are six steps from the point where the right flanks of their respective battalions will rest. When all units of their battalions are on line, they move to their posts by the most direct route.

e. The regimental adjutant acts for the regiment in a manner similar to that prescribed for the battalion adjutant in paragraph 112 except that his post on the final line is 3 steps to the right of the right battalion adjutant and 3 steps to the left of the left flank man in the band.

f. When a commander or adjutant gives a command which is to be executed by troops under the command of another commander (when a regimental adjutant causes the troops to be brought to attention), he gives the command in a conversational tone of voice, but loud enough to be heard distinctly by the subordinate commanders. The command is not separated into a preparatory command and a command of execution, nor does he give it so smartly as to cause it to be executed prematurely.

118. To Dismiss the Regiment

To dismiss the regiment, the regimental commander orders the commanders of the battalions and separate companies of the regiment to dismiss their units. The procedure is the same as described in paragraphs 93 and 115.

CHAPTER 9

CEREMONIES

Section I. REVIEWS

119. General

- a. A review is a military ceremony held—
 - (1) In honor of a visiting higher commander, official, or dignitary.
 - (2) For presenting decorations, awards or honors to members or units of a command.
 - (3) To allow a higher commander, official, or dignitary to observe the state of training in a command.

b. A review may consist of the following six parts:

- (1) Formation of troops.
- (2) Presentation and honors.
- (3) Retreat (if scheduled).
- (4) Inspection (passing around the troops).
- (5) Decoration and awards (if scheduled).
- (6) March in review.

c. A commander normally designates an officer of his command as commander of troops so that the commander may review his own troops or accompany a visitor reviewing the troops. The commander of troops is responsible for the preparation and organization of his troops for the

review. Whenever the national anthem or To The Color is played as part of a ceremonial formation, the commander of troops faces the reviewing party and salutes.

d. The line on which the troops are to be formed and the route of march are marked or designated. Flags or appropriate markings are used to mark the post of the reviewing officer, and are also placed 6 steps to the left of the reviewing officer to designate the point where EYES, RIGHT is commanded and executed, and are placed far enough to the right of the review-

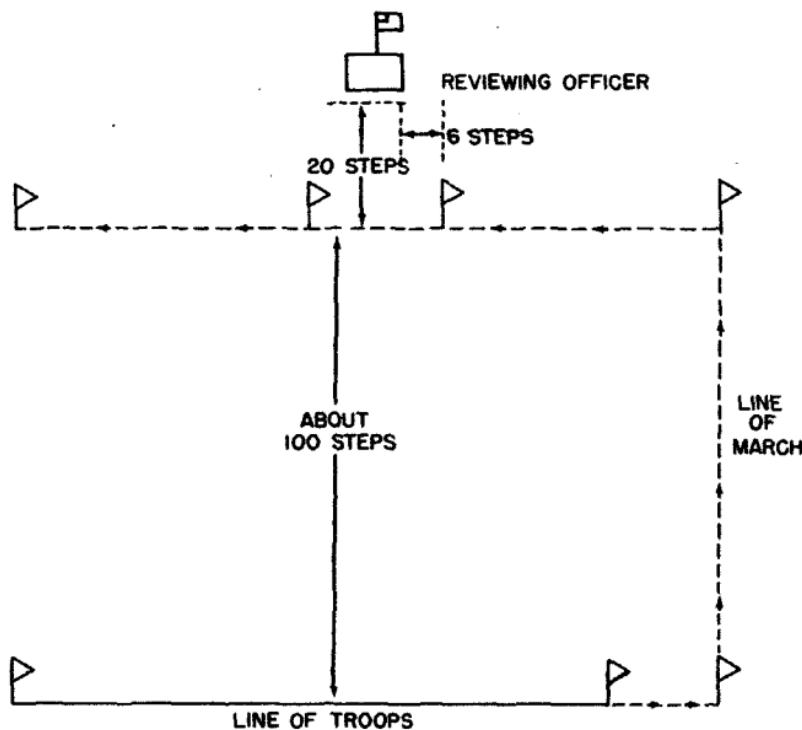


Figure 55. Preparation for review.

ing officer to designate the point where the command **READY, FRONT** is given (fig. 55).

e. Any of the formations described for the battalion or regiment may be used. The formation used is limited by the space available and the formation in which the units pass in review. The formation may be modified to meet the local situation. Each unit should be sized uniformly with the tallest men in front and on the right.

120. Formation of Troops

a. Battalions and regiments are formed as shown in figures 56 and 57. In reviews in which two or more arms (infantry, artillery) are present, the troops are arranged as ordered by the commander of troops. As a guide, units should be arranged from right to left in line with the slowest unit on the right (usually infantry) and progress to the most rapidly moving unit on the left.

b. The troops move to their position in the most convenient manner. For large reviews the

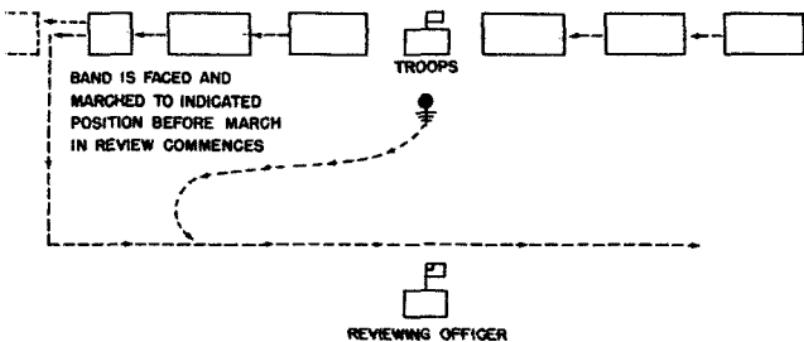


Figure 56. Battalion review, companies in line, marched in review in column of platoons in column.

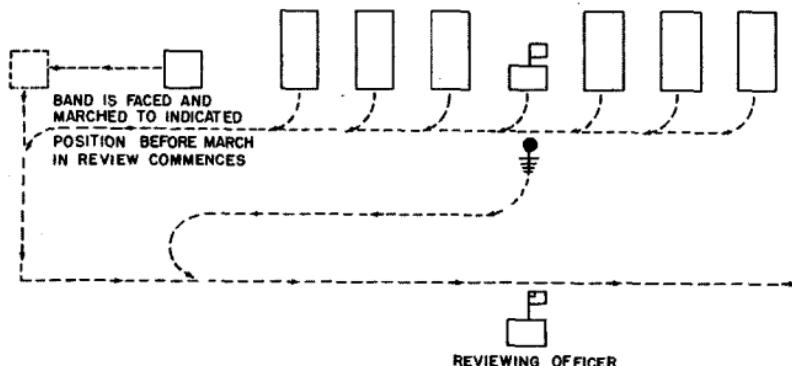


Figure 57. Regimental review, battalions in mass, marched in review in column of battalions in mass.

commander of troops prescribes the routes and time of arrival. When the frontages of the units have been measured and marked, the units may arrive in any convenient order and occupy their place in line. When this is not done, the units form successively from right to left along the line. The first method is preferable in large mixed commands.

c. When commanders are mounted in vehicles, they dismount and take their posts as prescribed or as directed. They remain at their posts from the time their units arrive on the line until the command PASS IN REVIEW.

d. In motorized or mechanized units or elements, occupants of vehicles usually are required to form dismounted in a formation corresponding to that of the other units in the review. At the command PASS IN REVIEW, they break formation, move at double time, and mount their vehicles.

e. An adjutant, designated by the commander of troops, forms the troops in a manner similar to that described for a battalion or regiment (ch. 8). After all units are formed and aligned, the adjutant brings the units to attention (if at rest or at ease), and then commands PRESENT, ARMS, for a battalion size review, or for larger reviews, he directs "Present arms." When the troops have come to present arms, he faces the commander of troops, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the battalion (regiment) is formed."

f. When the formation consists of one regiment (two or more battalions), at the direction of the adjutant, the battalion commanders and special unit commanders bring their units to present arms, starting with the center or right center battalion and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks.

g. In formations consisting of two or more regiments, the regimental commanders repeat the directive of the adjutant, starting with the center or right center regiments and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks. The battalion and special unit commanders within their respective regiments then bring their units to present arms as in f above.

h. Units and individuals not armed with rifles execute the hand salute at the command PRESENT, ARMS, and end the salute at the command, ORDER, ARMS. They remain at attention during the execution of the manual of arms.

i. The commander of troops and his staff take their position midway between the leading rank of the unit commanders and the post of the

reviewing officer, facing the line of troops. The commander of troops returns the salute of the adjutant and orders him to take his post. (The members of the staff do not salute with the commander of troops when the troops are presented to him.) The commander of troops for units larger than battalions, directs order arms in a conversational tone making sure that he does not give the directive as a drill command. When all units have come to order arms, he faces the reviewing stand. The members of his staff march to their positions to his rear at the commands of the senior staff officer (fig. 58).

j. When the staff has reversed its position, the commander of troops faces the formation and, if the reviewing officer has not taken his post, directs at ease. If the reviewing officer has taken

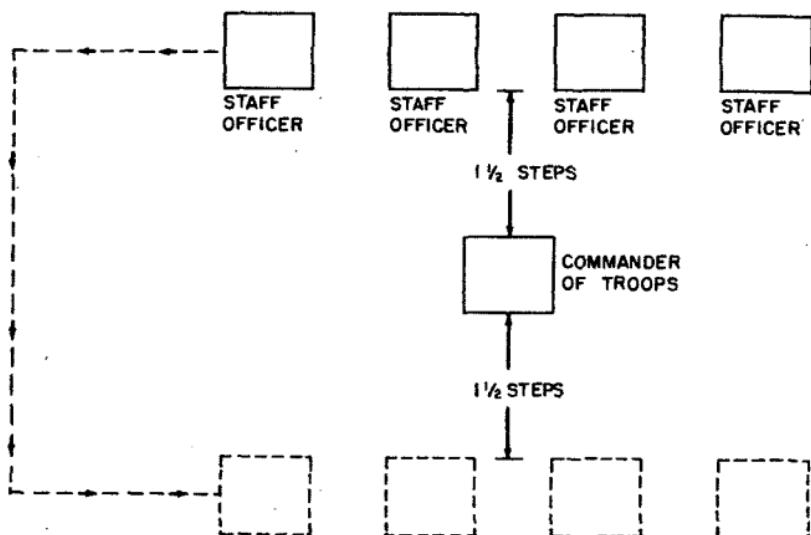


Figure 58. Movement of the staff to the rear of the commander of troops.

his post, he directs present arms, faces the reviewing officer, and commands STAFF, PRESENT ARMS. He and his staff present arms together. The ceremony then proceeds as outlined in paragraph 122.

121. Reviewing Party

a. When the formation has been completed, the reviewing officer with his staff moves to his position opposite the center of the line of troops to receive the review (fig. 59).

b. The local commander (if not acting as commander of troops), distinguished persons invited to accompany the reviewing officer but not themselves receiving the review, staffs, and enlisted personnel take positions facing the troops as

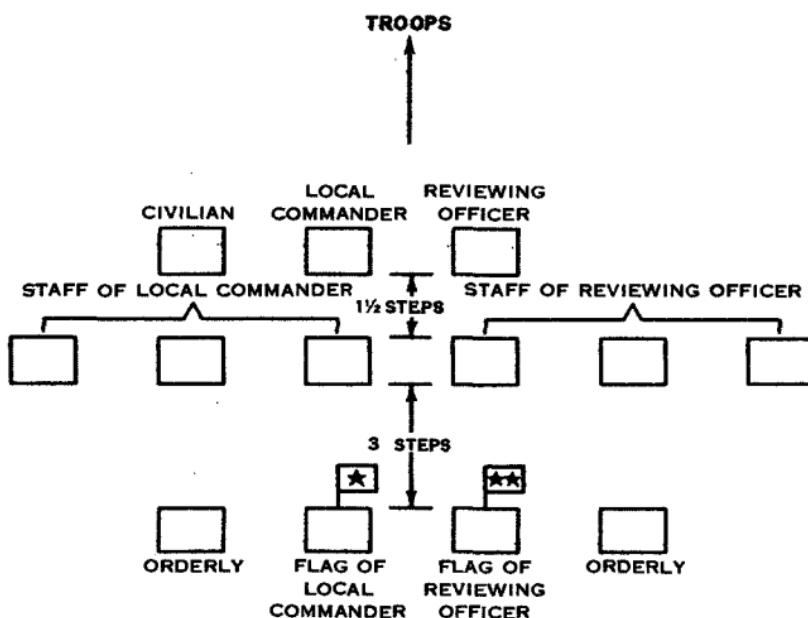


Figure 59. Reviewing party.

shown in figure 59. When an organization is reviewed before an inspecting officer or other person junior in rank to the local commander, the junior takes position to the left of the local commander, unless the commander desires to accede the place of honor to the reviewing officer.

c. An officer from the local staff is designated to escort distinguished persons and to show them their positions. When a civilian receives the review, he takes position on the right of the local commander; if necessary, timely explanation of the ceremony is made to him.

d. As the reviewing officer moves to his position, the commander of troops faces his troops and brings them to attention.

122. Presentation and Honors

a. The commander of troops brings the troops to present arms as soon as the reviewing officer has taken his post. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to honors, each regimental or separate battalion color salutes at the command PRESENT, ARMS, given by the commander of the battalion with which the colors are posted or by the commander of the battalion to the right of the colors when they are not posted with a battalion. The regimental color is returned to the order at the last note of honors. The national color renders no salute.

b. Honors are given the reviewing officer, when his grade so entitles him, as prescribed in AR 600-25. The band (a designated band near the center of the command, if more than one band is present) or field music sounds the honors when

the commander of troops faces the reviewing officer and salutes with his staff. The reviewing officer, the members of his staff, and all military spectators salute at the first note of the music and hold the salute until the music and gun salute are completed. When the honors are completed, the commander of troops and his staff end their salute. He then faces about and brings the troops to order arms. If the national anthem was played as part of the honors, or if the ceremony includes decorations and awards, he orders at ease. The ceremony then proceeds with retreat (if scheduled), inspection, decorations and awards (if scheduled), and march in review. If the national anthem was not played as part of the honors, and decorations and awards are not scheduled, the commander of troops then faces the reviewing officer and, after a slight pause, he again faces the troops and directs present arms. He then faces the reviewing officer and commands **STAFF, PRESENT, ARMS**. He and his staff salute, and the band plays the national anthem. The reviewing officer and his staff, and all military spectators salute at the first note of the music. The salute is held until the last note of the music. The commander of troops commands **STAFF, ORDER, ARMS**, without facing about. He then faces about and brings the troops to order arms and at ease. The ceremony then proceeds as scheduled. The inspection and decorations and awards may be omitted from the ceremony.

c. If the reviewing officer is not entitled to honors, the presentation proceeds as above except

that the regimental colors do not salute persons of lower rank than the regimental commander. As soon as the reviewing officer returns the salute of the commander of troops, the command is brought to order arms and at ease and the inspection follows. No music is played as part of honors, but if decorations and awards are not scheduled the national anthem is played after the command has been presented to the reviewing officer.

d. When artillery is present in the review and when the commander of troops deems it practicable, a salute is fired in the manner prescribed in AR 600-25. The first gun is fired with the first note of the music. The detachment firing the salute rejoins its unit after the salute is fired. Use of the gun salute is limited to special ceremonial occasions when it is desired to stage an especially impressive ceremony.

123. Inspection

a. On completion of the presentation and honors, the reviewing officer and his party move forward and halt 6 steps in front of the post of the commander of troops. The two exchange salutes. Their staffs do not salute. The commander of troops then guides the reviewing party around the formation, beginning with the unit on the right of the line, passing in front of the line and then around the rear of the formation. In division size reviews, the reviewing party passes between the line of regimental commander and staffs and the line of battalion commanders and staffs. For regimental size reviews, the reviewing

party passes between the line of battalion commanders and company commanders. In reviews for a battalion or for units of similar size, the inspecting officer passes between the front rank of troops and the line of company commanders. The commander of troops and the local commander march to the right of the reviewing officer. They are followed by the staffs of the commander of troops, of the local commander (if present), and of the reviewing officer. Each staff follows its own commander in column of files. If the commander of troops directs his staff not to accompany him, the senior staff officer gives the staff at ease after the reviewing party has departed and commands attention prior to the return of the reviewing party.

b. The reviewing officer may direct that his staff, flag, and orderlies remain at the post of the reviewing officer so that only his personal staff and flag accompany him.

c. When the inspection is made in motor vehicles, the reviewing party enters the vehicles which drive up to the post of the reviewing officer after completion of the honors. In each vehicle, one seat on the right side (the side away from the troops during inspection) is left vacant. The vehicles move to the post of the commander of troops and stop. The commander of troops exchanges salutes with the reviewing officer, enters the reviewing officer's vehicle, and occupies the vacant seat. His staff officers occupy the vacant seats in the remaining vehicles. The orderlies and flag bearer remain at their posts. The vehicles

proceed on the route of inspection as already described.

d. As the reviewing party approaches, each company commander or battalion commander (when the battalion is in mass formation) commands attention and eyes right. The guidon bearer executes present guidon (par. 60). The company commanders and platoon leaders execute eyes right and give the hand salute. All troops turn their heads and eyes to the right. As soon as the reviewing officer comes into their line of vision, they follow him with their eyes, turning their heads, until he reaches their front. At this point, the head and eyes of each man remain fixed to the front. The company commander commands ORDER, ARMS, so that he and the platoon leaders terminate their salutes and the guidon bearer comes to order guidon when the heads and eyes of the troops reach the front. When the troops are standing at ease, each company or massed unit is brought to attention as the reviewing party approaches. They remain at attention during the remainder of the inspection, except that for division size reviews, each unit may be given at ease after the reviewing party has passed by, and again brought to attention as the reviewing party approaches the rear of the unit.

e. The band of an organization plays until the inspection by the reviewing officer is completed.

f. The reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the color only when passing in front of it.

g. The reviewing officer makes such general inspection of the command as he may desire while

passing around the troops. A detailed inspection is not a part of a review ceremony.

h. The commander of troops salutes and halts after passing around the line and arriving at the right of the band, unless he is in a vehicle. The reviewing officer returns the salute and proceeds with his staff to his post. The commander of troops and his staff move directly to their posts facing the reviewing officer. When the inspecting party is in motor vehicles, a stop is made at the post of the commander of troops, where the commander of troops dismounts, exchanges salutes with the reviewing officer, and returns to his post. The members of his staff dismount and return to their posts at the same time. The vehicles then proceed to the post of the reviewing officer, where the members of the reviewing party dismount and return to their posts.

124. Decoration and Awards

a. A review ordinarily is held on occasions of the presentation of decorations or of the decoration of the colors.

b. After the reviewing officer has inspected the troops and resumed his post, the commander of troops, from his own post, commands or signals by prearranged signal: PERSONS TO BE DECORATED AND ALL COLORS, CENTER, MARCH. At the command MARCH, persons to be decorated and all colors move by the most direct route and take their posts as follows:

(1) The persons to be decorated take positions as a single rank in the front and center of the command and 10 steps in

front of the line of company commanders. They line up according to the rank of the decorations to be conferred, highest ranking decoration on the right. Those receiving similar decorations take position according to their military rank within each decoration group.

- (2) The colors to be decorated are placed in a single rank five steps in front of the center of the line of persons to be decorated. They are alined in groups according to the rank of decoration to be bestowed, the highest ranking decoration on the right.
- (3) All other colors with the color guards are alined in a single rank five steps back of the center of the persons to be decorated. They take the same relative positions as their locations in the command.
- (4) The staff of the commander of troops under command of the senior staff officer, executes right face and moves to the right far enough to provide clearance for the colors and persons to be decorated. The staff then halts and executes left face.
- (5) The commander of troops take his post five steps in front of the center of the leading element. When the staff has cleared the necessary line of march, the commander of troops commands FORWARD, MARCH. At the command

MARCH, the commander of troops, the persons to be decorated, and the colors advance, the band playing. The commander of troops marches directly toward the reviewing officer. The guide is center in all ranks. When the commander of troops has reached a point ten steps from the reviewing officer, he halts the group with the command DETACHMENT, HALT. He then salutes the reviewing officer and reports, "Sir, the persons (colors) to be decorated are present." The reviewing officer returns the salute and directs that the command be presented.

- (6) The commander of troops passes around the right flank of the persons or colors to be decorated and proceeds directly to his post. On reaching his post, he brings the troops to present arms, faces about, and salutes, his staff saluting with him. If the national anthem has not been played as part of the honors, the band (field music) then plays the national anthem (or To The Color). On completion of the music, or after a slight pause if the national anthem is not played, the commander of troops and his staff terminate their salute, and the commander of troops brings the troops to order arms and has them stand at ease. The persons to be decorated salute at the first note of the national anthem

(or To The Color) and terminate the salute at the last note.

(7) The reviewing officer, accompanied by his staff or certain members of his staff, advances by the most direct route to the right flank of the line of persons or colors to be decorated. A staff officer reads the individual citations when the reviewing officer approaches each individual. The staff officer pauses between reading citations to permit the reviewing officer to pin the medal on the left breast pocket of the individual or fasten the streamer on the staff of the guidon or colors. As the reviewing officer approaches the guidon to be decorated, the guidon bearer executes present arms so the reviewing officer may fasten the streamer. He executes order guidon after the guidon has been decorated. Color bearers lower the colors to be decorated far enough for the reviewing officer to fasten the streamer. The color bearer gathers the colors around the staff so they cannot touch the ground. He resumes the carry after the colors have been decorated. When the last award has been presented, the reviewing party returns to its position in the reviewing stand and directs the commander of troops to march the command in review. At this time, the senior person decorated moves the persons deco-

rated to a position in line with and six steps to the left of the reviewing party. The colors return to their posts by the most direct route. The commander of troops moves to the right to allow the colors to move in the most direct route to their post. After the colors have passed, he returns to his original position. The staff of the commander of troops then returns to its original position.

125. March in Review

- a.* When the reviewing party is again in place after the inspection of the troops, or when the colors and staff have resumed their posts, the commander of troops commands PASS IN REVIEW.
- b.* At the command PASS IN REVIEW, the band is faced to the right and marches to a position that enables it to move straight out on the route of march without changing direction. If the band is not out of the way, the unit on the right may run into it. The commander of the unit next to the band gives the necessary commands to put the troops in march in the formation designated for the review. The band starts to play and marches forward at the command of execution, given by the commander of the unit next to the band. Other units move out in succession and follow in column at the prescribed distance.

- c.* The band and each unit change direction at the points indicated in figure 57. When the units

are in mass formation, the commander of each formation (company or battalion) in turn commands LEFT TURN, MARCH; FORWARD, MARCH, at each change of direction.

d. The regimental and battalion commanders, other than the commander of troops, move into position in the column at the head of their troops just before the turn on the reviewing line.

e. The commander of troops and his staff take position 12 steps in front of the band after the band has turned on the reviewing line.

f. The commander of troops and the regimental and battalion commanders salute and execute eyes right when they arrive 6 steps from the front of the reviewing officer. They end the salute when their staffs have passed 6 steps beyond the front of the reviewing officer. Members of their staffs salute with them. The reviewing officer returns their salute. Other members of the reviewing party do not salute.

g. After saluting the reviewing officer, the commander of troops turns out of the column and takes his post on the right side of the reviewing officer. The members of his staff accompany him and take their posts on the corresponding side of the reviewing officer's staff. When the rear element of his command has passed, the commander of troops faces the reviewing officer and salutes. The reviewing officer faces to the right and returns the salute. Then, accompanied by his staff, the commander of troops rejoins the command or dismisses his staff.

h. When the person reviewing the command is not mounted in a vehicle, the commander of troops and his staff (if mounted), turn out of the column after passing the reviewing stand and dismount preparatory to taking post. In such cases, the commander of troops salutes the reviewing person before remounting and before rejoining his command.

i. When the commander of troops and his staff are in vehicles, the vehicles are parked on the side of the reviewing officer toward the direction of march and behind the lines occupied by the reviewing officer, the commander of troops, and their staffs.

j. When the reviewing officer is entitled to honors (AR 600-25) and the review is held before retreat, the drum major of the band, when six steps from the reviewing officer causes the band to interrupt the march while the field music (or trumpet section of the band) renders the prescribed ruffles and flourishes only. The band-master and drum major execute and end their salutes at the point prescribed for the other commanders. Each band, when it has passed the reviewing officer, executes left turn three times to take a position in front of and facing the reviewing officer and at least 12 steps from the left flank of the marching troops. It continues to play until the band following it nears the post of the reviewing officer. The band then ceases playing, executes a left turn, and leaves the field, marching parallel to the troops that have passed

the reviewing officer. The band following begins playing as soon as the preceding band has ceased.

k. In large commands, two bands may remain alongside each other after they have turned out of column to alternate in playing while the troops pass in review. Bands may be massed and posted as directed by the commander of troops.

l. When only one band is present, it remains in position facing the reviewing officer until the review has ended. It then follows behind the last unit.

m. Troops march in review with the guide on the right. Each company commander (or the senior company commander when the battalion is in mass formation), without turning his body, commands EYES, RIGHT; READY, FRONT. He gives the command RIGHT when he is 6 steps from the front of the reviewing officer, and FRONT when the last rank of the unit has cleared the reviewing officer by 6 steps. In each company or mass formation, all troops except the right flank men execute eyes right without saluting.

n. At the command EYES, RIGHT, the company commanders and platoon leaders execute eyes right and give the hand salute. The guidon bearers execute present guidon and eyes right.

o. All end the salute at the command FRONT. The guidons are returned to the carry.

p. The reviewing party and all spectators salute the colors as they pass by. When the colors pass between the band halted and the reviewing party, the band interrupts the march, sounds ruffles and flourishes only, depending on the rank

of the reviewing officer, and resumes the march. As the color guard passes the reviewing officer, each man of the color guard except the right flank man, executes eyes right at the command of the senior color sergeant. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the regimental or separate battalion color salutes.

126. Retreat

a. When a review is held at retreat, honors are given the reviewing officer as outlined in paragraph 122. At the completion of honors, the troops are brought to order arms and parade rest. The commander of troops then commands or signals SOUND RETREAT to the band or field music. He then faces the reviewing officer, and he and his staff stand at parade rest. At the conclusion of retreat, the commander of troops faces the troops and brings them to attention and present arms. He then faces the reviewing officer. At this time either the national anthem or To The Color is played. If the national anthem has been used as part of honors for a reviewing officer, or if decorations and awards are scheduled, then To The Color is played after retreat is sounded. When the ceremony is held on an army post, the gun is fired at the last note of retreat, and as the national anthem (or To The Color) is played, the flag is lowered in the manner prescribed in SR 840-10-1 and FM 26-5.

b. The commander of troops salutes at the first note of the national anthem or To The Color. His staff, the reviewing officer and his staff, and all military spectators salute at the same time. The

salute is held until the last note of the music. The commander of troops, on ending his salute, faces the troops and brings them to order arms. The ceremony then proceeds with an inspection and decorations and awards (if scheduled), and march in review.

c. If the reviewing officer has not arrived at his post by the scheduled time for retreat, the commander of troops proceeds with the retreat ceremony. He then presents the command after retreat and upon the arrival of the reviewing officer at his post.

d. Honors are not rendered between retreat and reveille, on Sundays, or on national holidays (except Memorial and Independence Days) unless, in the discretion of the officer directing the honors, the occasion requires an exception. The person or persons will be honored at the first available opportunity thereafter.

Section II. PARADES

127. General

a. A battalion or regimental parade is an alternate and more formal ceremony than a review (par. 119).

b. The appearance and movement of troops in formation are the primary considerations in a parade.

c. Preparation for a parade is similar to that for a review. The organization of troops for a parade is also similar to that for a review. The distance between the troops and the commander for parade formations is greater than that for

a review as the troop commander is also the reviewing officer.

128. Ceremonial Battalion Parade

a. After the battalion has been formed and alined in one of the previously described formations (fig. 56) and the guides have taken their posts, the adjutant, before presenting the battalion to the battalion commander, commands PARADE REST. When the troops have executed parade rest, he commands SOUND OFF. The adjutant and the battalion commander, with his staff, stand at parade rest during the playing of sound off, the marching by of the band, and the sounding of retreat.

b. At the command SOUND OFF, the band, in place, plays three chords. At the conclusion of the third chord it moves forward, playing a march in quick time. It executes left turns to march across the front of the troops, midway between the adjutant and the line of troops. When the band has passed the left of the line, it countermarches and returns over the same ground to the right of the line. After it has passed beyond the right of the troops, it executes right turn. When the entire band has passed beyond the front rank of the troops, it again countermarches and halts in its original position. When the band finishes the march, it again plays the Sound Off.

c. -At an evening parade, immediately after the completion of Sound Off, the field music plays Retreat, and the retreat ceremony described in paragraph 126 follows. The adjutant brings the

troops to attention and to present arms at the last note of retreat. When all the troops have come to present arms, he faces the battalion commander and salutes. The battalion commander and the battalion staff salute at the first note of the national anthem (or To The Color), and end their salute at the last note.

d. At the completion of the national anthem (or To The Color) with the troops still at present arms, the adjutant again salutes the battalion commander and reports, "Sir, the parade is formed." The battalion commander orders, "Take your post." The adjutant passes by the battalion commander's right and takes his post on the right side of the staff.

e. The battalion commander then commands ORDER ARMS, and gives such movements in the manual of arms as he may desire. Officers, non-commissioned officers commanding platoons, the color guard, and the guidon bearers, having once executed order arms, remain in that position during the movements of the manual of arms.

f. The battalion commander then directs the adjutant, "Receive the report." The adjutant, passing by the battalion commander's right, advances toward the center of the battalion, halts midway between it and the battalion commander, and commands REPORT.

g. At the command REPORT, the company commanders, in succession from the right, salute and report, "— Company, All present or accounted for." The adjutant returns each company commander's salute after the report is made and understood.

h. After receiving the reports, the adjutant faces the battalion commander salutes, and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for."

i. The battalion commander then directs, "Publish the orders." The adjutant faces the troops and commands ATTENTION TO ORDERS. He publishes the orders and then commands OFFICERS, CENTER, MARCH. He then faces about and takes his post with the battalion commander.

j. At the command OFFICERS, guidon bearers execute carry guidon.

k. At the command CENTER, when companies are in line, company commanders, officers commanding platoons, and guidon bearers face to the center. When companies are in mass formation, company commanders and guidon bearers face to the center. Officers commanding platoons move one step forward and face to the center. Officers, second in command, move through the interval nearest to the center and take their posts in the column formed by the platoon leaders.

l. At the command MARCH, the band plays; officers and guidon bearers close to the center; halt and individually face to the front; company commanders, when moving to the center, oblique to the front and close on a line four steps in advance of the line of guidon bearers. The guidon bearers close on their own line, each taking his post in rear of his own company commander. All other officers close on the line of platoon leaders.

m. The officers and guidon bearers having closed and faced to the front, the senior officer commands FORWARD, MARCH. The center officer

of the leading rank is the guide. The officers and guidon bearers are halted with the leading rank 6 steps from the battalion commander. They salute the battalion commander, who returns the salute. The command, READY, TWO is given by the battalion commander or senior company commander for the termination of the salute. The guidon bearers execute carry guidon at the same time.

n. The movements are executed at quick time to assure simultaneous execution by the officers and guidon bearers.

o. The battalion commander gives such instruction as he deems necessary and then (in quick time cadence) commands OFFICERS, POSTS, MARCH.

p. At the command POSTS, all officers and guidon bearers face about.

q. At the command MARCH, they step off. The center officer of the leading rank is the guide.

r. The senior officer commands OFFICERS, HALT. He halts the leading rank 6 steps from the line of companies when companies are in line and 3 steps from the line of companies when they are in mass formation. He then commands POSTS, MARCH.

s. At the command POSTS, the officers and guidon bearers face outward.

t. At the command MARCH, the officers step off in succession at 4-step intervals and resume their posts. The guidon bearers step off with their company commanders. On resuming their posts, the guidon bearers execute order guidon.

The music ceases when the last officer has taken his post. On resuming their posts, the officers and guidon bearers remain facing the troops and face about simultaneously at the command of the company commander. Executive officers take their posts without command.

u. During the execution of *officers center* and *officers post*, except when saluting, all guidon bearers remain at carry guidon.

v. The battalion commander then gives the command for the battalion to pass in review. The battalion passes in review on the commands and in the manner prescribed for a review. When the last company has passed, the ceremony is concluded.

w. The band continues to play while the companies are in march on the parade ground. After passing in review, the companies are marched to their respective areas and dismissed.

129. Ceremonial Regimental Parade

a. The regiment ordinarily is formed in line of battalions in mass formation (fig. 57). The parade is the same as the ceremonial battalion parade (par. 128) with the following exceptions:

(1) "Regimental commander" is substituted for "battalion commander," and "regiment," for "battalion," in the description.

(2) In moving across the front of the regiment, the band passes midway between the adjutant and the line of battalion commanders.

b. The battalions execute present arms, order

arms, parade rest, and come to attention at the command of execution of their respective commanders as described in paragraph 120. Reports are made by the battalion instead of company commanders.

c. At the command MARCH, of the command OFFICERS, CENTER, MARCH, the battalion commanders and their staffs close on the line of battalion commanders and staffs. The company commanders oblique to the front and close on a line 4 steps in rear of the battalion staffs. The guidon bearers oblique to the front and close on a line 4 steps back of the company commanders. The other officers oblique to the front and close on a line 4 steps back of the guidon bearers.

130. Street Parade

a. For street parades, the troops are formed and marched in the most convenient manner. Street parades may include transportation. Either towed or transported weapons add to the effect of a street parade. Cargo vehicles are included only when it is desired to increase the size of the display.

b. Practical formations for street parades are—

- (1) Column of threes or fours.
- (2) Two or more columns of threes or fours abreast.
- (3) Mass formation.

c. The vehicles move in single column or column of twos, threes, or fours as the street width permits.

d. In long street parades, the rifles may be carried slung over the right shoulder.

SECTION III. ESCORTS AND HONOR GUARDS

131. Escorts of the Color

a. When the regiment is in line, the regimental commander details a company to receive and escort the national color to its place. For this ceremony, the regimental color forms with the color guard at its post with the regiment.

b. The band moves straight to its front until clear of the line of battalion commanders, changes direction if necessary, and halts. The designated company takes position in column of threes (or fours) 15 steps back of the band, with the color bearer back of the leading platoon. The escort then is marched without music to the regimental commander's office or quarters and is formed in line facing the entrance. The color bearer, preceded by the senior lieutenant and followed by a sergeant of the escort, obtains the color.

c. When the color bearer returns, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, he halts before the entrance facing the escort. The officer places himself on the right and the sergeant on the left of the color bearer. The company commander brings the company to present arms, and the field music sounds To The Color. At the last note of the music, the company commander brings the company to order arms. The lieutenant and the sergeant salute and end their salute at the commands of the company commander and return to their posts.

d. The company again is formed in column, the band taking post in front of the column and the color bearer placing himself in the center of the space in rear of the leading platoon. The escort then is marched back to the regiment, the band playing. The march is conducted so that the escort arrives at a point about 50 steps in front of the right of the regiment and then moves parallel to its front. The regimental commander takes his post in front of the center of the regiment. When the color arrives opposite the regimental commander, the escort is formed in line facing the regiment. The color bearer moves to a position 6 steps in front of the regimental commander and halts.

e. The regimental commander then faces the troops and brings the regiment to present arms. He then faces the color and salutes. The field music sounds To The Color. When the field music ends, he terminates his salute, faces the troops and brings them to the order. Following the commands of the regimental commander, the escort is brought to present arms and order arms by its commander. When the troops have been brought to the order, the color bearer moves to his post beside the regimental color bearer. The escort is faced to the right and, preceded by the band, is marched to its place in line, moving around the left flank and back of the regiment. The band plays until the escort has passed the left of the line. It then returns to its post on the right, moving behind the regiment. The regiment may

be given the command REST after the escort passes to the left of the line.

f. Escort of the color is executed by a battalion in a manner similar to that of the regiment.

132. Honor Guards

a. Honor guards are employed to render to persons of high civilian or military rank, upon arrival and or departure from a military command, the personal honors to which these individuals are entitled. Honors are not rendered between retreat and reveille (AR 600-25).

b. Honor guards of battalion size (two or more companies) are generally limited to personages entitled to a salute of 17 or more guns (AR 600-25). The number of troops detailed should not be so large as to compromise the high military standards expected of honor guards. Honor guards will wear the prescribed uniform of the Army without nonregulation embellishments.

c. The commander of the installation being visited, or his representative, is the host and takes part in the ceremony as described herein. He is briefed on the sequence of events so that he can advise the personage to be honored of actions to be taken during the ceremony.

d. Prior to the arrival of the personage, the honor guard is formed in line of companies or platoons with the colors centered. The band takes position to the right of and in line with the honor guard. If a saluting battery is present, its use will be governed by the provisions of paragraph 11b(3) and (4), AR 600-25.

e. Upon the first approach of the personage, the commander of troops brings the honor guard to attention. The host welcomes the personage on arrival and escorts him to the receiving line (if there is one) where greetings are exchanged. At the conclusion of the greetings, the host escorts the personage to a position 10 steps in front of and facing the commander of troops and takes position on his guest's left. When the personage and accompanying persons have halted in their positions, the commander of troops brings the honor guard to present arms and salutes. If the commander of troops has a staff, the staff salutes with the commander.

f. As the commander of troops executes the hand salute, the band begins the appropriate honors. If a firing battery is employed, the first round is fired simultaneously with the first note of the music and remaining rounds are fired at three-second intervals. All military personnel in the vicinity of the honor guard formation, except those on security duty, salute during the firing of the cannon salute and the rendering of honors (AR 600-25).

g. On completion of the honors, the commander of troops gives ORDER, ARMS, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the honor guard is formed." Staffs do not salute at this time.

h. If the personage does not desire to inspect the honor guard, the honor guard remains at attention until the personage departs.

i. If the personage indicates that he will inspect the honor guard, the commander of troops

takes a position to his right and guides him through the inspection. The host takes a position to the right of the commander of troops. The band plays appropriate music until the inspection is completed.

j. The inspection begins at the right front of the band. The inspecting party passes along the front rank of troops. Ranks are not opened, nor do the individual members of the honor guard come to inspection arms, or execute eyes right.

k. The members of the inspecting party render hand salutes or honors when they pass in front of the colors. When the inspecting party reaches the left front of the honor guard, it passes around the rear of the formation to a point at the right front of the band. When passing in rear of the colors, salutes will not be rendered by members of the inspecting party; however, if the visiting personage salutes all others will conform.

l. When the inspecting party reaches the right front of the band, the commander of troops halts, exchanges salutes with the personage, permits the personage and host to pass in front of him, and returns to his post. The host escorts the personage back to the position in front of the honor guard. The commander of troops brings the honor guard to present arms. He and his staff salute the personage, who terminates the ceremony by acknowledging the commander's salute. The commander of troops commands ORDER, ARMS, and honor guard remains at attention until the personage departs.

m. An honor guard ceremony upon departure

of a personage is conducted in a manner similar to that described above. Generally, if the personage has inspected the honor guard upon his arrival, the host advises him that another inspection on departure is not expected.

Section IV. COLORS AND STANDARDS

133. General

a. The national and regimental flags carried by dismounted organizations are called the "national color" and the "regimental color." The term "color" implies the national color. The term "colors" implies the national color and regimental color.

b. The national and regimental flags carried by mounted or motorized organizations are called the "national standard" and the "regimental standard." The term "standard" implies the national standard. The term "standards" implies both the national standard and the regimental standard.

c. In garrison, when the colors (or standards) are not in use they are kept at the office or headquarters of the commanding officer. They are escorted to and from his quarters or office by the color (or standard) guard. In camp, when the colors (or standards) are not in use, they are displayed in front of the commanding officer's tent. When the weather permits, they are displayed uncased from reveille to retreat. From retreat to reveille and during inclement weather, they are cased and placed in the commanding officer's office, quarters, or tent.

d. The colors (or standards) are cased when they are furled and placed within protective covering.

e. The colors (or standards) may be carried in any formation in which two or more companies participate and in escorts, when ordered.

f. In separate organizations and commands entitled to colors (or standards) and in battalions not stationed with their regimental headquarters, the colors (or standards) are similarly cared for and displayed at the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer.

g. The battalions stationed with their regimental headquarters do not display the colors (or standards) of their organizations.

h. At regimental formations, the colors (or standards) are posted with the regiment. When the regimental formation is broken up, as in drill or field exercises, the colors (or standards) join the regimental commander or are dismissed as directed.

i. The manual for individual colors and distinguishing flags for general officers is the same as that for organizational colors. Salutes by such colors or flags are executed from the carry as prescribed for a regimental color.

j. The national color (or standard) renders no salute.

134. Salutes by Regimental Color (or Standard)

a. The regimental color (or standard) salutes in military ceremonies while the national anthem or *To The Color* is being played and when render-

ing honors to its regimental commander or to an individual of higher rank, but in no other case.

b. When marching, the regimental color (or standard) salutes when 6 steps from the front of the person entitled to the salute. It resumes the carry when 6 steps beyond him.

c. When passing in review, the color (or standard) guard executes eyes right at the prescribed saluting distance upon the command of the senior sergeant. The commands are: EYES, RIGHT; and READY, FRONT. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the regimental color (or standard) salutes at the command RIGHT and resumes the carry at the command FRONT. The man on the right flank of the color guard does not execute eyes right. In those organizations which do not execute eyes right in passing in review, the standard guard omits this compliment. Where applicable, the regimental standard salutes at the command of the senior, who commands STANDARD, SALUTE. The return to the carry is made at the command CARRY, STANDARD.

135. Color Guard

a. The color guard consists of two sergeants and two experienced privates selected by the regimental commander. Usually they are men with long and honorable service who have an exceptionally soldierly appearance. A position on the color guard is one of honor. Members of the color guard, when not engaged in the performance of their duties, join their organizations. The senior sergeant carries the national color and commands

the color guard. He gives the necessary commands for the movements and for rendering the colors. The regimental color is placed on the left of the national color.

b. When battalions carry the color, a sergeant acts as color bearer and two experienced privates selected by the battalion commander act as members of the color guard. The general rules prescribed for the regimental color guard are applicable to the battalion.

c. The color guard is formed and marched in one rank at close interval, the color bearers in the center. The color guard does not execute to the rear march, about face, or fix bayonets.

d. At the command of the senior sergeant, the privates of the color guard present arms, or if armed with the pistol, execute the hand salute on receiving and parting with the colors. After having parted with the colors, the guard is brought to order arms by command of the senior remaining member who is placed as the right flank man of the guard.

e. Having received the colors, the senior sergeant conducts the guard to its proper position before the color company. Having parted with the colors, the guard is dismissed by the senior sergeant.

f. At drills and ceremonies in which the colors are to participate, except escort of the color, the colors are received by the color company before the formation of the battalion. The color company receives the colors as follows: The color company is formed, its commander facing the

front. The color guard, guided by the senior sergeant, approaches from the front and halts at a distance of 10 steps from the company commander. The company commander then faces his company and brings it to present arms, faces the colors, and salutes. He then faces his company and brings it to order arms. The privates of the color guard execute present and order arms with the color company. The color guard then is marched by the senior sergeant directly to its post. It takes its post on the left when the company is in line or mass and in rear when the company is in column. When the color company joins the battalion, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the battalion formation. When the color battalion joins the regiment, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the regimental formation.

g. When in formation, the color guard executes at ease and rest with the color company, keeping the pikes of the colors vertical. It executes right shoulder, order, and present arms with the color company, but remains at order during execution of the manual of arms.

h. During an inspection, the color guard does not come to the position of inspection arms as the inspecting officers approach, nor do the inspecting officers actually inspect the color guard's weapons.

i. When it is desired to dismiss the color guard at the conclusion of a drill or ceremony, it proceeds from its position and halts 10 steps in front of and facing the commander of the color company. The company presents arms. The color

guard then escorts the colors to the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer. The color guard is dismissed from organizations smaller than a company (funeral escort) in a similar manner.

j. In a campaign, before an engagement of the regiment, the colors are stored as directed by the commanding officer.

k. After the playing of the national anthem or To The Color, during the presentation of decorations and awards, the troops are brought to order arms. On this command, by the commander of troops, the color guard returns to the position of right shoulder arms.

136. Movement of the Color Guard to the Rear, Right or Left

a. To face the color guard to the rear (fig. 60), the command is COLORS, REVERSE, MARCH. At the command MARCH, each man steps off simultaneously and executes the following movements: Number 1 takes 2 steps forward, faces to the left in marching, takes one full step and 3 half steps, faces to the left in marching, and takes 2 steps in the new direction. Number 2 faces to the left in marching, and faces to the left while marking time. Number 3 takes one step forward, faces to the right in marching, takes 2 half steps, faces to the right in marching, and takes one step in the new direction. Number 4 takes one step forward, faces to the right in marching, takes one full step and 3 half steps, faces to the right in marching, and takes one step in the new direction. Numbers 2, 3, and 4 mark time after com-

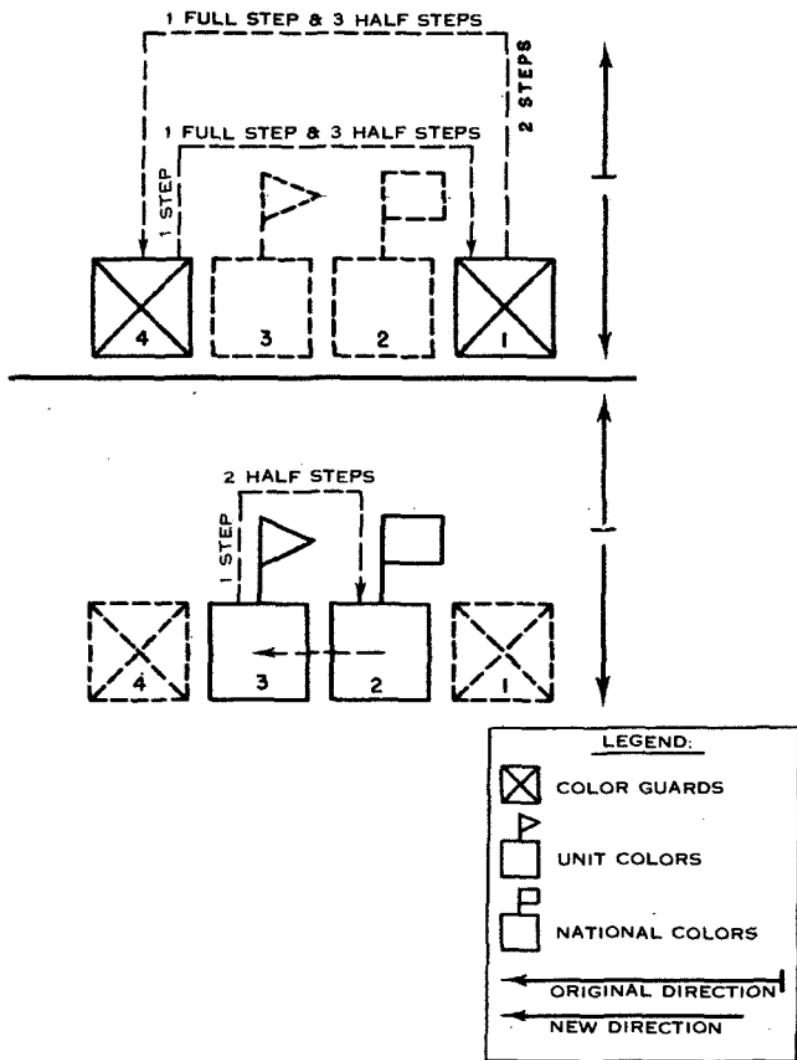


Figure 60. Movement of the color guard to the rear.

pleting their movements until all men are abreast, then step off together or halt as the case may be.

b. The color guard faces to the right (left) by executing a right (left) turn and inclining to the left (right) until they are centered on the element to their front.

137. Position of the Color at the Order

At the order, rest the heel of the pike on the ground and touching the outside of your right footgear opposite the ball of your right foot. With your right hand at a convenient place on the pike, clasp it with your thumb, back of your hand to the right, and hold it in a vertical position.

138. Position of the Color at the Carry

At the carry, rest the heel of the pike in the socket of the sling, grasp the pike with your right hand at shoulder height, with the pike inclined slightly to the front.

139. Position of the Color at Parade Rest

a. Execute parade rest with the color similar to parade rest with the rifle, but keep the pike vertical.

b. Resume the order at the command ATTENTION.

c. Execute the order and parade rest with the color company.

140. Position of Regimental Colors at Color Salute

Assume this position from the carry by slipping your right hand up the pike to the height of your eyes, then lowering the pike by straightening your arm to the front. When the regimental color salutes with troops who execute present arms from the order, assume the position of carry at the command ARMS, and then execute the color salute.

Section V. FUNERALS

141. General

a. Military funerals are divided into the three following classes:

- (1) With chapel service, followed by the march to the grave or place of local disposition with the prescribed escort.
- (2) Without chapel service, the funeral procession forming at the entrance to (or at a point within a reasonable distance to) the cemetery.
- (3) With only graveside-services.

b. A full military funeral normally consists of the following elements:

- (1) Band.
- (2) Escort appropriate to the grade of the deceased, including firing squad and bugler (AR 600-25).
- (3) Colors.
- (4) Clergy.
- (5) Caisson and active pallbearers.
- (6) Caparisoned horse (if the deceased was mounted).
- (7) Honorary pallbearers.

c. The services of an Army chaplain are provided unless the family (or its representative) of the deceased requests some other clergyman to officiate. A civilian clergyman may be substituted for or act in conjunction with the Army chaplain. The desires of the family are given the fullest consideration possible in the selection of elements

involved, but the funeral is conducted as prescribed in this manual.

d. The commanding officers or his representative assists in making the funeral arrangements and supervises the conduct of the funeral.

e. When honorary pallbearers are desired, they are selected by the family of the deceased or its representative, or when the family or its representatives so desires, by the commanding officer.

f. At a military funeral, all persons in the military service in uniform attending in their individual capacity will face the casket and execute the hand salute at any time when the casket is being moved, while the casket is being lowered into the grave, during the firing of the volley, and while taps are being sounded. Honorary pallbearers in uniform will conform to these instructions when not in motion. Military personnel in civilian clothes, in the above cases and during the service at the grave, will stand at "attention," uncovered, and hold the headdress over the left breast. During the prayer, all personnel will bow their heads.

g. When arms are presented at the military funeral of a person entitled to personal honors, the prescribed ruffles and flourishes are sounded. This is followed immediately by the national anthem (To The Color), or the march prescribed for the grade of the deceased, except when arms are presented at the close of the benediction at the grave (AR 600-25).

h. The word "chapel" is interpreted to include

the church, home, or other place where services are held, exclusive of the service at the grave.

i. The word "casket" is interpreted to include the receptacle containing the cremated remains of the deceased.

142. Funeral With Chapel Service

a. Before the beginning of the service, the funeral escort is formed in line facing the chapel. The band forms on the flank toward which it is to march.

b. Members of the immediate family, relatives, and friends of the deceased are requested to enter the chapel and be seated before the casket is taken in. Members of the immediate family and relatives occupy front seats on the right of the chapel.

c. The conveyance bearing the remains to the chapel should arrive in front of the chapel a few moments before the time set for the service. Since the casket normally is covered with the national colors, the escort is called to attention and the escort commander salutes as the conveyance passes. When all is in readiness to move the casket into the chapel, the commander of the escort brings the escort to PRESENT, ARMS. At the command ARMS, the band renders honors, if appropriate, followed by a hymn. At the first note of the hymn, the casket is removed from the conveyance by the active pallbearers and carried between the ranks of honorary pall-bearers, if present, into the chapel. As soon as the casket enters the chapel, the band ceases to play. The escort then is brought to the order and given at ease.

d. When honorary pallbearers are present, they are formed in two ranks, each facing the other, forming an aisle from the conveyance to the entrance of the chapel. At the first note of the music, and while the casket is being borne between the ranks of honorary pallbearers, they uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 141. They then follow the casket in column of twos and occupy pews to the left front.

e. When the casket has been placed upon the church truck, the active pallbearers form behind the honorary pallbearers and are seated behind them. When there are no honorary pallbearers, the active pallbearers follow the casket in column of twos and occupy the pews to the left front.

f. The funeral director (or in his absence, the chaplain's assistant) moves the church truck as previously arranged by the chaplain. If there is no church truck, the active pallbearers carry the casket as instructed by the chaplain before the service.

g. After the chapel service, the active pallbearers follow the honorary pallbearers or, if no honorary pallbearers are present, they follow the chaplain in column of two as the casket is moved to the entrance of the chapel. The honorary pallbearers again form an aisle from the entrance of the chapel to the caisson or hearse and uncover or salute as prescribed. When the casket has been placed on the caisson, they enter their conveyances. When marching, they form columns of files on each side of the caisson, the leading mem-

ber of each column opposite the front wheels of the caisson.

h. The casket, followed by the family group, is moved to the entrance immediately behind the honorary pallbearers and active pallbearers. As soon as the honorary pallbearers have taken their positions, the active pallbearers carry the casket to the caisson and form in column of twos behind it. If the honorary pallbearers do not march, the active pallbearers form files on each side of the caisson, the leading member of each column opposite the front wheels of the caisson. The family group remains at the chapel entrance until the honorary pallbearers have broken ranks to enter their conveyances or have taken their positions at the caisson. The members of the family group then are guided to their conveyances.

i. When the casket appears at the entrance of the chapel at the conclusion of the service, the funeral escort and band repeat the procedure as prescribed for entering the chapel. The band ceases playing, and the escort is brought to the order when the casket has been secured to the caisson.

j. The procession is then formed in the following order:

- (1) Band.
- (2) Escort, including colors, firing squad, and bugler.
- (3) Honorary pallbearers, if riding in cars.
- (4) Clergy.
- (5) Caisson and honorary pallbearers, if walking.

- (6) Active pallbearers.
- (7) Caparisoned horse, if the deceased was mounted.
- (8) Family.
- (9) Patriotic or fraternal organizations.
- (10) Friends.

k. When the procession has been formed, the band and escort are put in march by the escort commander. The elements in rear conform. The procession marches slowly to solemn music. When there is considerable distance from the chapel to the grave, the escort, after leaving the chapel, may march at ease in quick time. The escort is brought to attention in the vicinity of the grave. The band does not play while the escort is marching at ease.

l. As the procession approaches the grave, the marching elements move directly to their pre-designated positions. The band and military escort are formed in line behind and facing the foot of the grave. The other marching elements are placed as near as practicable to the grave. The firing squad is placed so that it will not fire directly over the mourners.

m. As soon as the caisson is halted, the honorary pallbearers are formed in two ranks, forming an aisle extending from the caisson toward the grave. When the grave is too near the road to permit this formation, they take their position at the grave before the removal of the casket from the caisson.

n. When all is in readiness to move the casket, the escort commander commands PRESENT,

ARMS. At the command ARMS, the band renders honors, if appropriate, followed by a hymn. At the first note of the hymn, the active pallbearers remove the casket from the caisson, with the first note of the music, and until the last note of Taps, military personnel attending in an individual capacity and honorary pallbearers uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 141.

o. Preceded by the chaplain and the cemetery representative or funeral director, the active pallbearers bear the casket between the ranks of honorary pallbearers to the grave and place it on the lowering device. They remain in place facing the casket. They raise the flag from the casket and hold it in a horizontal position, waist high, until the conclusion of Taps. As soon as the casket has passed, the honorary pallbearer's face toward the grave and follow the casket in column of twos, followed by the family and friends.

p. When the casket has been placed over the grave, the band ceases playing and the escort is brought to the order. The commander of the escort then commands PARADE, REST. The escort executes parade rest with the officers and men inclining their heads.

q. When the escort has been brought to parade rest, the chaplain conducts the graveside service. At the conclusion of the benediction, he moves two steps to the side or rear.

r. When the service has been completed, the commander brings the escort to attention. He then commands: ESCORT LESS FIRING SQUAD, PRESENT, ARMS; FIRING SQUAD, FIRE THREE VOL-

LEYS. The firing party fires three volleys of blank cartridges, assumes the position of present arms on the command of the non-commissioned officer in charge, and remains in this position until the conclusion of Taps. At the command ARMS, the bugler takes position at the head of the grave and sounds Taps immediately following the last volley.

s. At the conclusion of Taps, the rifles of the firing squad are locked, and the entire escort then is brought to the order. The active pallbearers then fold the flag as prescribed in SR 840-10-1. They do not let it touch the casket which is on the ground. It then is handed to the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative for disposition as prescribed by SR 840-10-1. The band and escort are put in march in quick time by the escort commander. The other elements conform. At the first halt, the rifles of the firing squad are unloaded and inspected.

t. On the return march, the band does not play in the immediate vicinity of the grave. In a small cemetery, this is considered as within the cemetery limits. In a large cemetery, this is considered as a distance from the grave so short that the playing would detract from the solemnity of the occasion. Care is exercised to avoid disturbing other funeral processions or services which may be passed on the route of march.

143. Funeral Without Chapel Services, but With Procession and Graveside Service

a. When the escort for a military funeral forms at or near the entrance to the cemetery, the

officer in charge supervises the transfer of the casket from the hearse to the caisson.

b. When honorary pallbearers are present they are formed in a single line facing the caisson. The leading honorary pallbearer is opposite the front wheel and on the side opposite to that on which the hearse is to be halted. When more than 12 are present they are formed in double rank.

c. While the casket is being transferred from the hearse to the caisson the escort is brought to present arms and the band plays an appropriate air. The honorary pallbearers uncover or salute as described in paragraph 141. During the transfer of the casket, the family and friends remain in their conveyances.

d. The funeral procession then is formed and proceeds as prescribed.

144. Graveside Service

a. For this type of funeral (without chapel service) all elements of a military funeral, except the caisson and caparisoned horse, are present and used as outlined in paragraph 142. However, if troops are not conveniently available or if the family desires to eliminate other elements, the following service is used:

- (1) Clergy.
- (2) Active pallbearers.
- (3) Firing squad.
- (4) Bugler.

b. The military elements participating in a graveside service are in position before the arrival of the remains.

145. Cremated Remains

- a.* When the remains are cremated and the ashes interred with military honors, the provisions of paragraphs 142 through 144, with necessary modifications, will govern.
- b.* For all phases of the funeral where the cremated remains are carried by hand, one man is detailed to carry the receptacle containing the ashes. Four men are detailed as flagbearers. When the receptacle is carried from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, or from the conveyance to the grave, the flagbearers follow the receptacle. The flag is folded as prescribed in SR 840-10-1 and carried by the leading flagbearer on the right.
- c.* When the receptacle has been placed on the stand before the chancel of the chapel or when it is placed in the conveyance, the flag, folded as prescribed, is placed beside the receptacle. When the caisson is equipped with a casket container for the receptacle, the open flag is laid upon the container as prescribed for a casket.
- d.* When no hearse or caisson is used, suitable transportation is provided for the receptacle bearer and the flagbearers.
- e.* In cases where the remains are conducted to a crematory and the ashes are to be interred with military honors at a later time, the ceremony consists only of the escort to the crematory. Arms are presented as the remains are borne into the crematory. The firing of volleys and the sounding of Taps are omitted. When the funeral ceremony is held at the crematory and when no

further military honors are anticipated, the volleys are fired and Taps is sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer.

146. Ceremony Before Shipment of Remains

When the remains of a deceased officer or soldier are moved to a railway station or other point for shipment to a distant place for interment or final disposition, funeral services, modified as necessary, may be carried out as prescribed in paragraphs 141 through 143. When no further military honors are anticipated at the place of interment or final disposition, the volleys are fired and Taps sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer. When military honors are anticipated at the place of final disposition, the firing of volleys and the sounding of Taps are omitted.

147. Cannon Salute

a. When the funeral of a general officer on the active or retired list who was entitled to a cannon salute takes place at or near a military installation, minute guns equal to the number to which the officer was entitled (AR 600-25) will be fired at noon of the day of the funeral.

b. Immediately after the remains have been lowered into the grave (upon completion of the benediction), a cannon salute corresponding to the grade of the deceased (AR 600-25) will be fired followed by three volleys of artillery, guns firing simultaneously, or three volleys of musketry.

148. Participation of Aviation

When aviation participates in a military funeral, it is timed so that the airplanes appear over the procession while the remains are being borne to the grave.

149. Participation of Fraternal or Patriotic Organizations

a. At the request of the immediate family of the deceased or its representative, fraternal or military organizations of which the deceased was a member may be permitted to take part in the funeral services.

b. When the ritual is military or semimilitary in nature, the rites begin immediately upon the conclusion of the Army religious service. When the ritual contains the firing of three volleys of musketry and the sounding of Taps, the military firing squad and bugler are used. The sounding of Taps concludes the funeral services.

c. Nonmilitary rituals by fraternal organizations are held at the conclusion of Taps. The military escort is marched promptly and quietly away from the site of the grave at the end of the military ceremonies.

150. Duties of the Chaplain

a. The chaplain takes his position in front of the chapel before the arrival of the remains. He precedes the casket when it is borne from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, and from the conveyance to the grave. While the remains are being placed on the caisson or in the hearse, he stands uncovered

at the rear and to the side facing the caisson or hearse. When he is riding, his conveyance is placed in position in front of the caisson or hearse. When he is wearing vestments, he may, at his discretion, proceed directly from the chancel to the sacristy (vestry) at the conclusion of the chapel service and divest, joining the procession before its movement from the chapel.

b. When the procession is formed at the entrance to the cemetery or other point and the chapel service is omitted, he stands uncovered at the rear and to the side facing the caisson while the remains are being transferred from the hearse to the caisson. In cold or inclement weather, he may remain covered except when reading such parts of the service as require that he be uncovered.

151. Preliminary Arrangements

The officer in charge of a military funeral, the commander of the escort, and the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative visit the places involved and make careful arrangements before the time set for the funeral. They determine the positions at the grave for the various elements of the funeral, and make arrangements for traffic control.

152. Floral Tributes

a. In the absence of a funeral director, the officer in charge, assisted by the chaplain and such details as may be required, arranges all floral tributes in the chapel and at the grave. He calls the commanding officer for necessary trans-

portation for the prompt transfer of floral tributes from the chapel to the grave. The conveyance bearing the floral tributes is loaded promptly at the conclusion of the chapel service. It precedes the funeral procession, moving as rapidly as practicable to the site of the grave. The funeral procession does not move from the chapel until the conveyance carrying the floral tributes has cleared the escort.

b. The officer in charge is responsible for removing cards and making a record that gives a brief description of the floral piece pertaining to each card. After completion of the funeral services, the cards and records are turned over to a member of the family of the deceased.

153. General Rules for Ceremonial Firing

a. For ceremonial firing, the firing squad consists of not more than eight riflemen. The squad is formed in line before firing.

b. Rifles are loaded while locked.

c. Except during firing, after the rifles have been ordered loaded and locked, they remain loaded and locked without command until the command UNLOAD or INSPECTION, ARMS.

154. To Load

a. With the unit halted in any formation, the command is WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES, LOAD. At the command LOAD, each rifleman faces half right and moves his right foot 12 inches to the right to a position that gives him a firm and steady stance. He raises or lowers the rifle, and drops it into his left hand, grasping it at the bal-

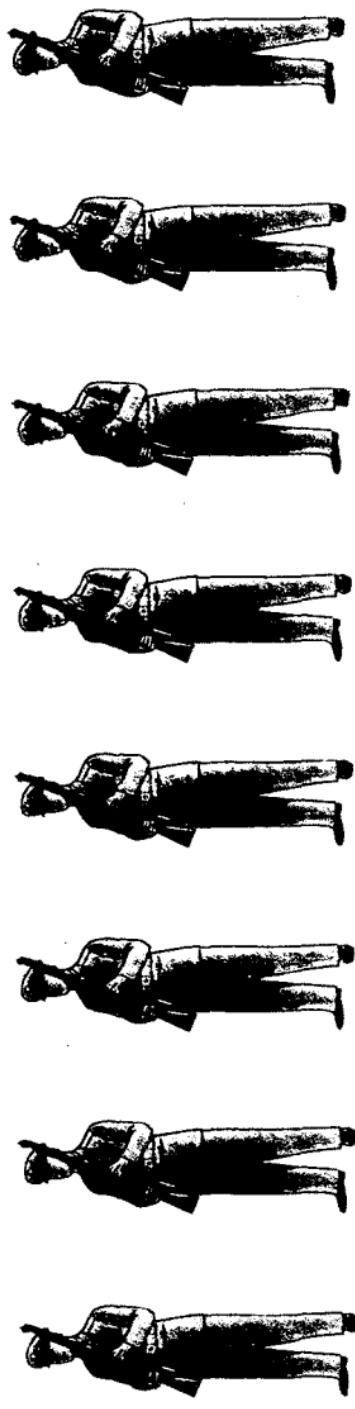


Figure 61. Ceremonial firing: position of load.

ance. His right hand is at the small of the stock, the muzzle held in the air at an angle of 45° (fig. 61). He then loads his rifle as prescribed in FM 23-5.

b. For instruction in loading, the command is SIMULATE, LOAD. The movements of loading are executed except that the handling of the cartridges is simulated.

155. To Unload

Being in any formation, the command is UNLOAD. At the command, the position of load is taken, and the rifle is unloaded as prescribed in FM 23-5. The chamber is closed and the ejected clips are returned to the belt. The rifle then is brought to the order.

156. To Fire by Volley

a. Being in the firing formation with the rifles loaded, the command is READY, AIM, SQUAD, FIRE. For ceremonial purposes blank ammunition is used. At the command READY, it assumes the position of load, if not already in that position. At the command AIM, the rifle is raised with both hands to a position 45° from the horizontal, the rifles resting in the palm of the left hand, the butt placed and held firmly against the shoulder. The left hand is well under the rifle, grasping it at or in front of the balance, the right hand grasping the small of the stock. The right elbow is at the height of the shoulder. The right cheek is pressed firmly against the stock as far forward as possible without straining. The left eye is closed, the right eye looking over the rear sight.

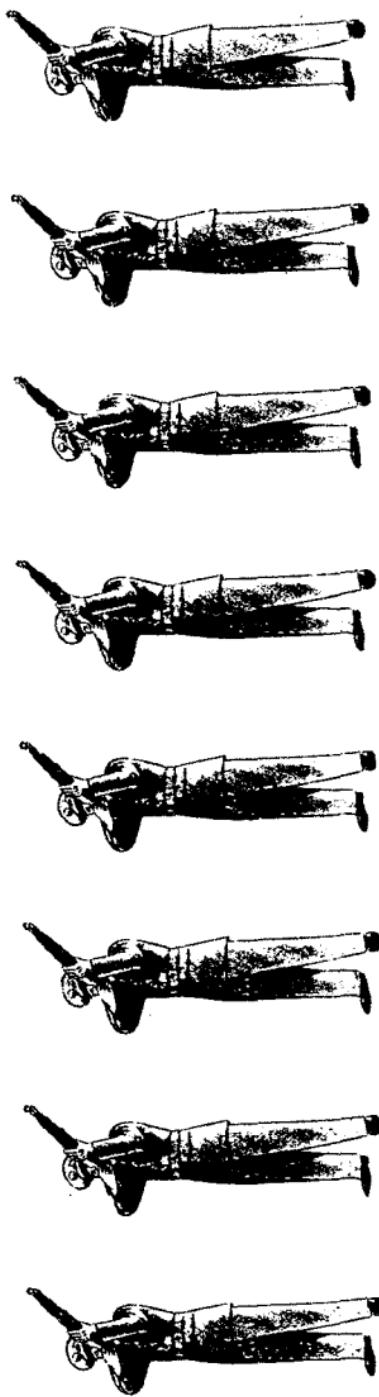


Figure 62. Ceremonial firing; position of fire (modified).

The safety lock of the rifle is pressed to its forward position with the trigger finger. (As a safety precaution, a firing squad may find it necessary to swing the muzzle of their weapons to the right or left from their front to avoid firing over the attendants assembled at the graveside (fig. 62). At the command FIRE, the trigger is squeezed quickly. *The rifle then is lowered to the load position and reloaded.*

b. To continue the firing, the command is AIM, SQUAD, FIRE. Each command is executed as prescribed above.

c. To cease firing, the command is CEASE FIRING. Rifles not already at the position of load are brought to that position.

CHAPTER 10

INSPECTIONS

157. General

The company is the basic unit for inspection. Battalion, regimental, and higher commanders or inspecting officers inspect each company in its own area, or have it march to a designated place at a specified time for inspection. Under special conditions, an entire battalion or regiment is formed and inspected in one large formation.

158. Company Inspection

a. Formation. The company forms in line of platoons in line or in column of platoons in line. When transportation is included in the formation, it forms in line 5 yards to the rear or as directed. The drivers remain with their vehicles. Transportation is inspected separately from the foot elements, or as directed.

b. Procedure.

(1) The company commander commands PREPARE FOR INSPECTION. At this command, platoon leaders command OPEN RANKS, MARCH, as outlined in paragraph 96. After verification of the alignment, the platoon leaders march three steps in front of their platoons,

halt, face to the left and command, **READY, FRONT**. After this movement has been completed, the platoon leaders take one step forward, halt, face to the right and await the inspecting officer.

(2) Ranks having been opened, the company commander commands **AT EASE**. The company commander then inspects the company. During the inspection, officers, noncommissioned officers, and guidon bearers not in ranks come to attention at order arms as the inspecting officer approaches. As soon as inspected, they resume the position of at ease. The company commander may direct the executive officer or the first sergeant to join him and take notes during the inspection. When so directed, the executive officer or first sergeant places himself to the left rear of the company commander and accompanies him throughout the inspection. The inspecting officer, beginning at the head of the column or right of the line, makes a minute inspection of the arms, equipment, dress, and appearance of the men. As he approaches each platoon, its leader brings the platoon to attention and salutes. As soon as inspected, the platoon leader places himself to the right rear of the company commander and accompanies him throughout the inspection of the platoon.

- (3) The inspection is made from right to left in front of and from left to right in rear of each rank.
- (4) The inspecting officer moves from man to man by facing in marching to the right, taking two short snappy steps so as to position himself in front of the man to be inspected. He then executes a left face, facing the man.
- (5) Each man individually executes inspection arms when the company commander is directly in front of and facing him. This enables the company commander to observe the manual of the person being inspected. As the company commander moves to the rear of the rank being inspected, each man, as he is approached, unfastens the snap on his bayonet scabbard, grasps his bayonet scabbard with his left hand, and moves the point of the scabbard slightly forward so that the company commander may remove the bayonet for inspection. The scabbard is held in this position until the bayonet has been replaced or, if the bayonet is not removed, until the company commander has moved to the position of the next man to be inspected.
- (6) To inspect a rifle, the company commander takes the rifle with his right hand by grasping it at the upper hand guard just above the upper sling swivel. As soon as the rifle has been grasped, the

individual being inspected releases the rifle and lowers his arms and hands smartly to his side as in the position of attention. A suggested method of inspection that insures smartness, snap, precision, and a thorough inspection is as follows: Lower the rifle with your right hand, keeping the barrel to your right, and place the thumb of your left hand on the forward portion of the follower and glance into the barrel. The thumb nail will reflect adequate light for the barrel and chamber inspection. After completing the barrel inspection, grasp the small of the stock with your left hand and raise the rifle to a position in front of your body, forearms horizontal, barrel up and muzzle to your right. Move the rifle to your right, keeping the barrel horizontal, and inspect the upper portion of the rifle beginning with the front sight and working to the heel of the butt. To inspect the lower portion of the rifle, release your left hand from the small of the stock, and regrasp the rifle with your left hand just forward of the receiver on the lower hand guard. Immediately rotate the rifle to the left, regrasping it at the small of the stock with your right hand, palm up. The barrel is down and horizontal. Start this portion of the inspection at the toe of the butt and work left to the gas cylinder

lock. As you complete the inspection, release your right hand from the small of the stock and apply downward pressure with your right hand on the sling at the small of the stock. Regrasp the rifle with your right hand at the upper hand guard in the original manner. Return the rifle to the individual in the same position from which it was taken. The soldier takes the rifle with his left hand at the balance, immediately closes the bolt, pulls the trigger and executes order arms.

- (7) When the rifle is inspected without handling, each man remains at inspection arms until the company commander has moved to a position in front of and facing the next man in line. He then comes to order arms. When the last man in the line has been inspected, he comes to order arms when the company commander has moved to his rear.
- (8) The men armed with the automatic rifle, carbine, and pistol execute inspection arms as prescribed in the manual for their weapon. They resume their original positions after their weapons have been inspected, as outlined above.
- (9) On completion of the inspection, the platoon leader salutes the company commander upon his departure. The platoon leader then takes his post three steps in front of the guide, faces down the line

and commands, CLOSE RANKS, MARCH. When the ranks have been closed he moves to a position six steps in front and center of his platoon, faces the platoon, and commands AT EASE. He then executes about face and assumes the at ease position.

- (10) The company commander may direct the platoon leaders to make a detailed inspection of the arms or other equipment of the men of their platoons.
- (11) When the company is inspected by an officer of a higher command, the company commander, on the approach of the inspecting officer, commands COMPANY, ATTENTION. He then faces to the front, salutes and reports by saying "SIR, CAPTAIN reports. Company ready for inspection." The same procedure as outlined above is followed, substituting the words inspecting officer for company commander and company commander for company executive officer and first sergeant.
- (12) During the inspection, squads and platoons are given at ease only when directed by the inspecting officer. The command is given by the unit leaders.

159. Inspection of Personal Field Equipment While in Ranks

- a. The company forms in column of platoons in line (fig. 48).
- b. After the inspection of arms has been com-

pleted in a platoon, the company command commands PREPARE FOR INSPECTION OF EQUIPMENT. The Platoon leader causes his platoon to take interval while at open ranks, and then commands UNSLING EQUIPMENT, DISPLAY EQUIPMENT.

c. At the command UNSLING EQUIPMENT, each man draws his bayonet with his left hand and sticks it into the ground, ring to the front, the bayonet outside of and against his left heel near the instep. This marks the line for the rear edge of his equipment when displayed. The men not armed with the bayonet mark the place with their left heel. Each man then lays his rifle (automatic rifle, carbine, submachinegun) on the ground, muzzle to the front, barrel to the left, butt near the toe of his right foot, until the remainder of the equipment is displayed. He unslings his equipment, and places it on the ground at his feet, belt to the rear, the pack in front of his toes.

d. At the command DISPLAY EQUIPMENT, the packs are opened and equipment is displayed as prescribed in FM 21-5. Equipment is displayed in the interval to the left of each man. When arrangement of the equipment is completed, each man resumes his original position in ranks.

e. The company commander passes along the ranks as before and inspects the equipment. He then directs the platoon leader to have the packs rolled and to assemble his platoon.

f. The platoon leader then commands ROLL

PACKS. Each man assembles his equipment, rolls his pack and, leaving his equipment in its position on the ground at his feet, assumes the position of at ease.

g. After the equipment is assembled, the platoon leader commands, SLING EQUIPMENT. On this command, the men sling their packs, fasten their belts, take their rifles (automatic rifles, carbines, or submachineguns), and then assume the position of order arms.

h. The platoon leader then assembles the platoon and closes ranks. He then takes his post at the front and center of his platoon.

i. In units which have special combat equipment such as machineguns, mortars, and signal or command post equipment, the company commander, after packs have been opened or after the individual inspection has been completed, directs DISPLAY MACHINEGUN (MORTAR or other) EQUIPMENT. The gun squads, under the direction of their leaders, break ranks and display their weapons and accessories for inspection, as prescribed in the gun drill for the weapons. The gun or equipment is displayed in rear of its vehicle. Headquarters personnel display the fire control, communication, and any other combat equipment. When no transportation is present, the equipment is displayed three steps from the flank of each squad on the side from which the interval was taken. The rear of the equipment is placed on line with the rear edge of the individual field equipment.

160. Battalion Inspection

- a.** The battalion is formed in line of companies, each company being formed in column of platoons in line (par. 102). Before the inspection, the battalion commander indicates whether heavy weapons and special equipment are to be displayed for inspection or left on their transportation.
- b.** When all companies are in column of platoons in line with all troops dismounted, the battalion commander commands **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**. At this command, the company commanders face about and prepare their companies as in paragraph 158, except that the companies are not put at ease.
- c.** The battalion commander then commands **REST**. He then inspects his staff and the color guard. When the battalion commander approaches the staff, the officers, without command, come to attention. When they have been inspected, they accompany the battalion commander. As the battalion commander approaches the color guard, the color bearer commands **COLOR GUARD, ATTENTION**. The color guard does not come to the position of inspection arms as the inspecting officers approach, nor do the inspecting officers actually inspect the color guard's weapons. The color guard may be dismissed as soon as inspected.
- d.** The battalion commander, beginning at the head of the column of the right company, makes an inspection of the arms, dress, and appearance of the personnel of the several companies.

e. As the battalion commander approaches each company, its commander faces toward his company and commands COMPANY, ATTENTION, faces to the front, salutes, and reports. As soon as he has been inspected, the company commander faces about and commands AT EASE, when so directed. He then accompanies the battalion commander. The inspection proceeds as prescribed for company inspection.

f. The battalion commander may direct the company commanders to make the detailed inspection of the arms or other equipment of their companies. He may require officers of his staff to assist in the inspection, especially by checking equipment.

g. When a company has been inspected, the battalion commander may direct that it be dismissed or proceed with other duties.

h. When desired, the battalion commander may direct that companies not under inspection stack arms, fall out, and resume their places in time to be inspected.

i. When the battalion commander is not the inspecting officer, he prepares his battalion for the inspection and commands REST. On the approach of the inspecting officer, the battalion commander brings the battalion to attention, faces to the front, salutes and reports. The inspecting officer inspects the battalion commander, who then commands REST, when so directed. He accompanies the inspecting officer throughout the inspection of his battalion.

CHAPTER 11

MOUNTED DRILL

Section I. GENERAL

161. General

- a. The drill described in this chapter provides for the orderly formation and movement of vehicles in ceremonies. The formation may be modified to conform to local conditions.
- b. The term "motorized units" includes armored units and the term "company" includes battery.
- c. The men of motorized units ride in their vehicles. In other units, the only men who ride are those needed to drive the vehicles and to man the transported equipment.

162. Dismounted and Motorized Troops Participating in Ceremony

When both marching and motorized troops take part in a ceremony, it is desirable to have the vehicles move as a unit separately from the foot troops. This helps to reduce damage to the vehicles resulting from excessively slow driving. When possible, the speed should be at least 10 miles per hours. This can be done by moving the vehicles by bounds. Another way is to allow enough time between the start of the marching

men and the start of the vehicles so that both, with normal speed, arrive at the desired destination together.

163. Disposition of Weapons

Members of motorized units fall in at formation for drills and ceremonies in the same manner as dismounted units. When mounted in vehicles, unless at rest or at ease, they sit at attention and hold their weapons in the position of order arms. They grasp the hand guard of the rifle just above the lower band. When armed with the carbine, they grasp it just below the front band. The drivers, assistant drivers, and others specifically designated, place their weapons in the boots or racks provided or in any other safe and appropriate place.

164. Manual of Arms

- a.* When dismounted, execute the manual of arms for foot troops. Do not execute the manual in the vehicle.
- b.* When armed with the rifle or carbine, take up the positions as prescribed in paragraph 163.
- c.* When passing in review, all troops except drivers or those armed with the rifle or carbine, fold their arms and hold their elbows shoulder high with right arm uppermost.
- d.* The officers in vehicles execute the hand salute. The men in vehicles, unless in charge of a unit or detachment, do not salute.

165. The Commander

The mounted drill commander usually is in front of the base element. From this position, he

leads the unit in the desired direction and at the desired speed. He may, however, move to where he can best observe and supervise his unit, leaving its guidance to another officer.

166. Base

a. In mounted drill, any element or vehicle may be designated as the base. Ordinarily, the base vehicle follows the commander or conforms to his movement. The other elements or vehicles regulate and guide on the base vehicle.

b. In mass, the right front vehicle normally is the base vehicle. When not in mass, the right

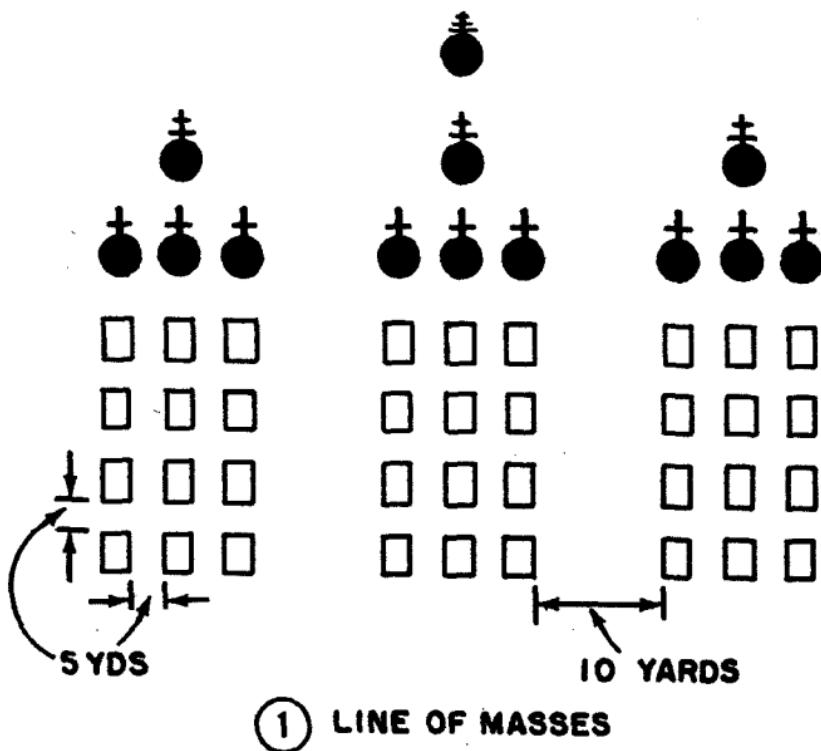
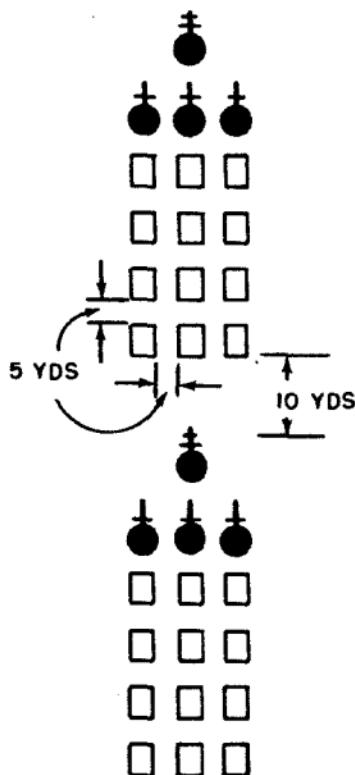
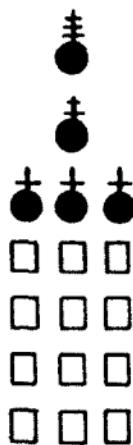


Figure 63. Vehicles in mass formation.



② COLUMN OF MASSES

Figure 63 — Continued.

vehicle usually is the base vehicle in line, and the leading vehicle usually is the base vehicle in the column.

c. Base elements adjust their movements to prevent interference with the other elements during changes in the formation.

167. Intervals and Distances

a. In mounted drill, the intervals and distances may be varied to meet local conditions of terrain. The normal intervals and distances for halted vehicles are shown in 1 and 2 of figure 63 and figure 64. Moving vehicles should maintain a distance of not less than 12 yards and an interval of not less than 5 yards.

b. On the command or signal OPEN or CLOSE, the intervals or distances are increased or decreased.

c. The intervals or distances are not closed when coming to a halt unless the unit is commanded or signaled CLOSE.

168. Speed

a. In mounted drill, the leader and base elements move at a uniform rate of speed, which usually is not more than 15 miles per hour.

b. Other elements, when necessary, vary their speed gradually during movements to conform with the base or to complete movements.

169. Formations

a. The formations described in this chapter can be adapted to all motorized units, regardless of type or number of vehicles. When practical, the vehicles are formed in columns or lines of approx-

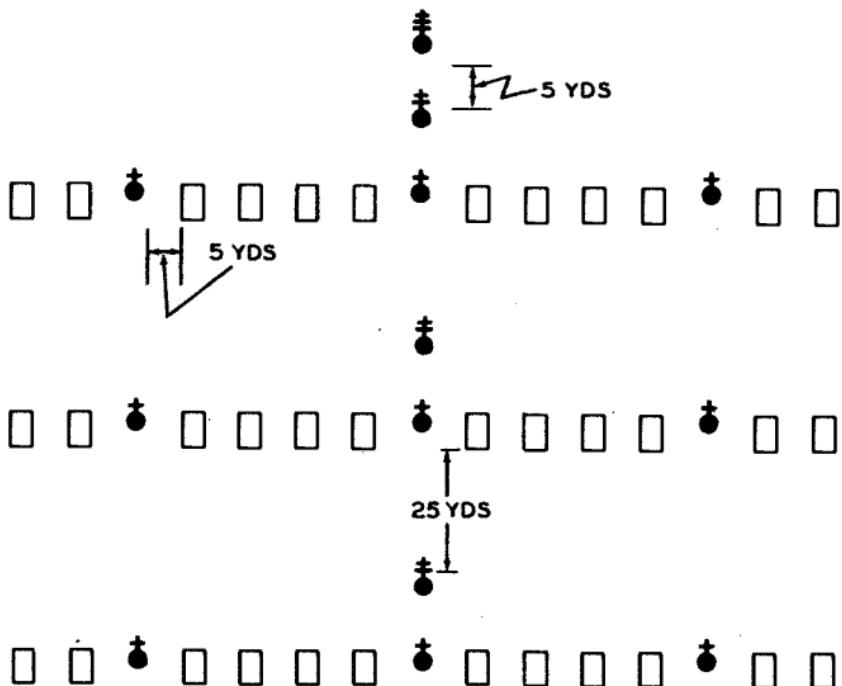


Figure 64. Battalion in column with companies in line.

imately 20 vehicles formed as a single unit. For tactical formations, see the manual for the particular type of unit concerned.

b. The formations are as follows:

- (1) *Column.* In this formation, the elements or vehicles are placed one behind the other and the right edges of the vehicles are alined (fig. 64).
- (2) *Line.* In this formation, the elements or vehicles are abreast and the front edges of the vehicles are alined (1, fig. 63).
- (3) *Mass.* A unit formed with two or more columns abreast constitutes a mass. Masses may be grouped as follows:

- (a) *Line of masses.* Masses abreast with 10-yard interval (1, fig. 63).
- (b) *Column of masses.* Masses placed one behind another with 10-yard distance between companies (2, fig. 63).
- (c) *Line of battalions in line of masses.* Battalions in line of masses abreast with 20-yard interval between battalions.
- (d) *Line of battalions in column of masses.* Battalions in column of masses abreast with 20-yard interval between battalions.
- (e) *Column of battalions in line of masses.* Battalions in line of masses, placed one behind another, with distances of 20 yards between battalions.
- (f) *Column of battalions in column of masses.* Battalions in column of masses, placed one behind another, with distances of 20 yards between battalions.

c. Mass formations may be used for ceremonies or instruction by companies or larger units.

170. Vehicles Massed as a Separate Unit

When vehicles are massed as a separate unit, they are placed with respect to the foot troops as directed by the unit commander. The distance and interval between the vehicles and the marching troops is stated by the unit commander. The normal distance and interval between halted vehicles is the same as prescribed in paragraph 167.

171. Vehicles Accompanying Dismounted Troops

When forming with foot troops, vehicles form 5 yards in rear of the rear line of men. The interval between the vehicles depends on the frontage of the unit with which they are forming, but is never less than 5 yards (fig. 65).

172. Formation at Vehicles

To form at the vehicles, from any formation, the commands are—AT YOUR VEHICLES, FALL IN. At the command FALL IN, the men move to their assigned vehicles and form as shown in 1, figure 66. When there are more than five men, they form two or three ranks with 40 inches between ranks, as in 2 of figure 66. When there are more than 15 men, the number of men per rank may be

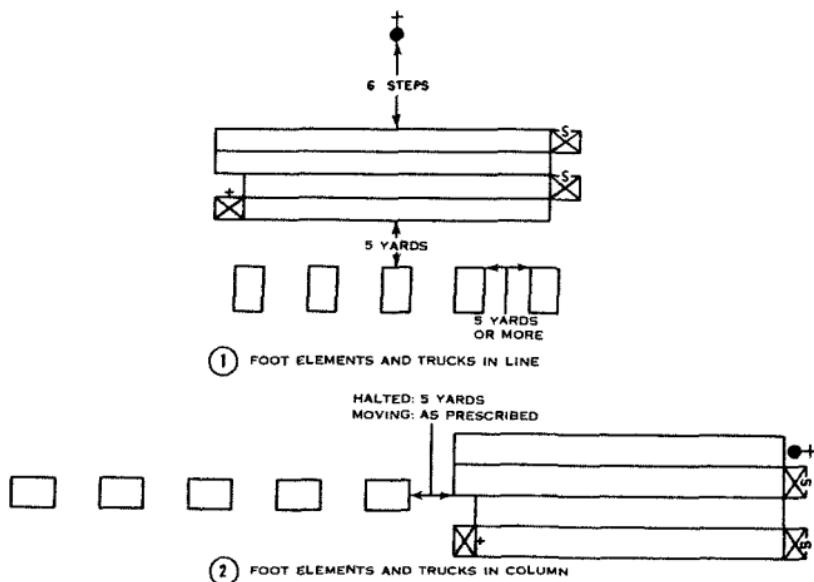


Figure 65. Formation of vehicles accompanying dismounted troops.

increased. Artillery sections form as prescribed in service-of-the-piece manuals.

173. Load Vehicles

At the command LOAD VEHICLES, the men in formation at the vehicles load their weapons and equipment under the direction of their leader. When the loading is completed, the men designated to ride mount the vehicle and take their seats and sit at attention.

174. Unload Vehicles

With the men in the vehicles, the command is UNLOAD VEHICLES. At this command, the men dismount and remove their weapons and

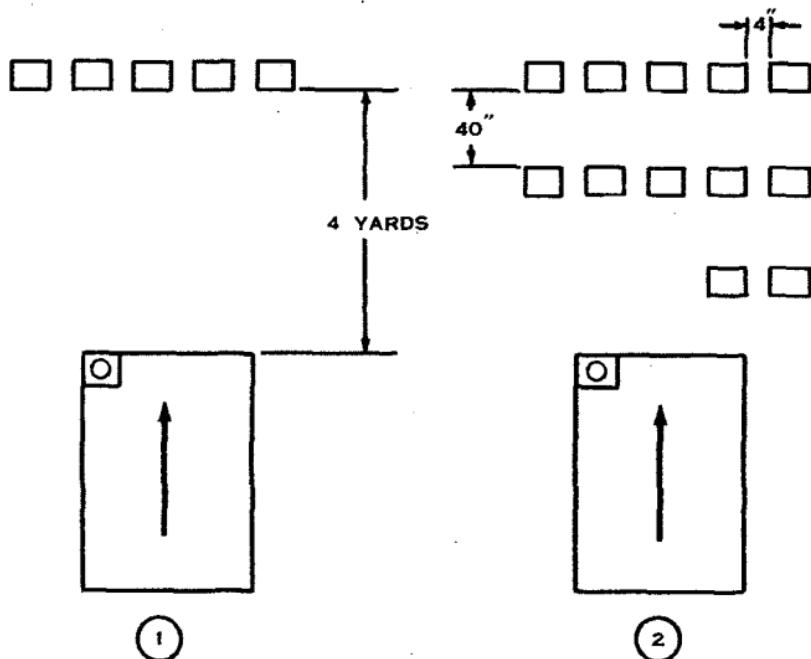


Figure 66. Formation at vehicles.

equipment under the direction of their leader. The unit reforms without command as described in paragraph 173.

Section II. MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES

175. General

a. Formations While Moving. The rules for drill of vehicles are the same regardless of their number, because the vehicles of a unit normally form in line or in column. Complicated maneuvers are not executed.

b. Instruction Before Ceremonies. The formation and movements are explained before the ceremonies. To attain orderly formations and movements at ceremonies, it may be necessary to drill in the following essential movements:

- (1) Movement forward in line and columns.
- (2) Movement from column to line and from line to column, including changes in direction.
- (3) Movement into a mass formation from a single column.
- (4) Movement in mass formation, including changes in direction.
- (5) Forming a single column from a mass formation while moving or from a half.

176. To Start Engines

The vehicles are started at the command or signal START ENGINES. They are kept running until the command or signal STOP ENGINES is given. When the vehicles are halted during ceremonies, the engines are kept running unless the halt is prolonged.

177. TO Move Forward

The commander gives the warning signal FORWARD and his vehicle moves out. The other vehicles move forward at the designated distance (or interval). They are alined on and follow the base vehicle.

178. To Halt

The commander orders his drivers to signal HALT. The driver then slows down and halts the commander's vehicle. The other vehicles close to the prescribed distance (interval) and halt.

179. To Form Column or Line

In any formation except line or column, the commander places his own vehicle at the base position and signals ASSEMBLE. Then he extends his arm horizontally and points in the direction of the line or column on which the vehicles are to form. The other vehicles then move to position in column or lines at the prescribed distance or interval.

a. To Form a Column From a Line.

(1) The commander signals COLUMN, and orders his driver to give the signal indicating whether the movement is to be made on the right, left, or front. Then he has his vehicle move in the new direction. The remaining vehicles, in succession from the right (left), turn and follow at the prescribed distance.

(2) In armored units, the column formations are executed from any line formation by

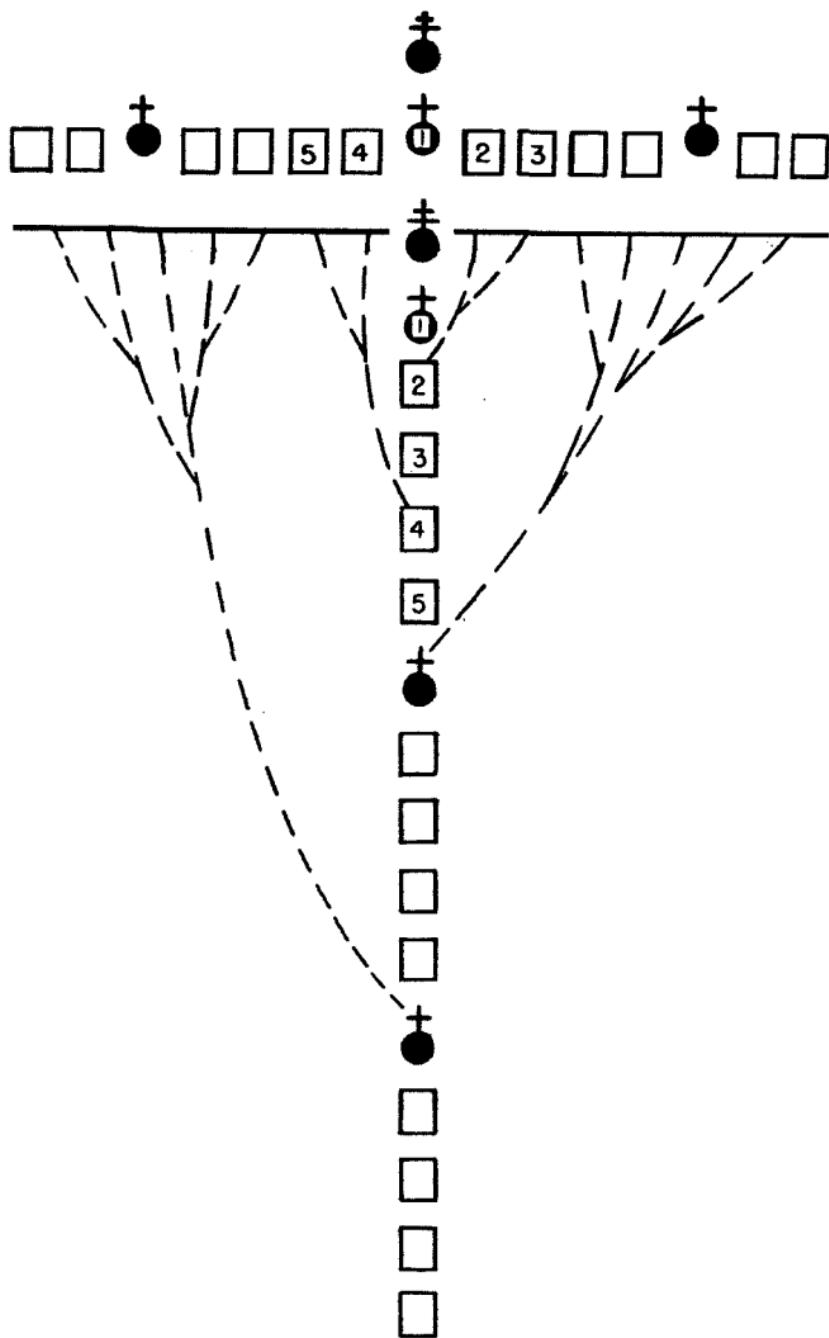


Figure 67. Forming line from column in armored unit.

successive movements of the next elements within a unit to their positions in rear of forward moving base. The base is followed alternately by the next lower element on its right and left. These elements begin their movement by changing their formations, if required, and moving by the most direct route to their new positions.

b. To Form a Line From a Column.

- (1) The commander signals LINE and orders his driver to give the signal indicating the direction the movement is to be made (right, left, or front). Then he has his vehicle move in the desired direction. The other vehicles form in line on the commander's vehicle (figs. 67 and 68).
- (2) In armored units, a formation in line is attained from any column by a fan-shaped deployment toward both sides of the base. The next element within the unit in rear of the base moves to the right of the base, the third to the left of the base, and so on alternately (fig. 67). These elements move by the most direct route without changing formation until they arrive near their new positions where they form a line, when required. When a line is formed in any direction other than the direction of march, the head of the column is turned

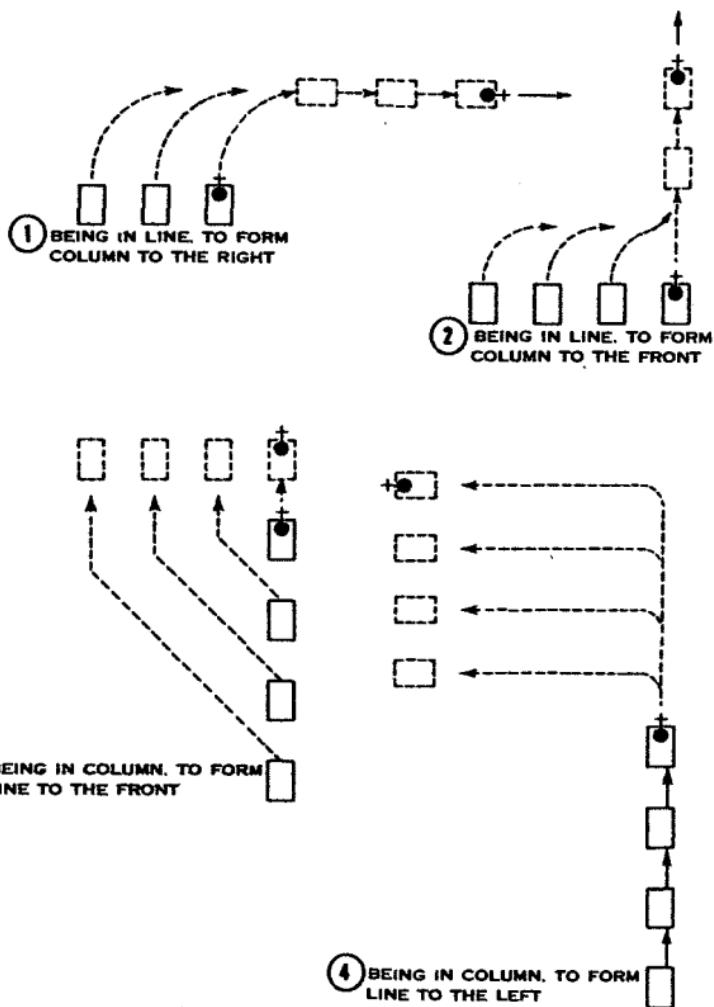


Figure 68. Moving vehicles changing direction of march in line or column.

in the new direction before the deployment is ordered.

- (3) Platoons of five vehicles form a line from column as shown in figure 67. Platoons of less than five vehicles form a line in the same manner as those for the platoon with five vehicles as shown in figure 69.
- (4) To change the direction of march for a unit, the commander directs the movement of the base on the arc of a circle so that the pivot turns on a minimum radius. For movements to the flank, all vehicles turn simultaneously on a mini-

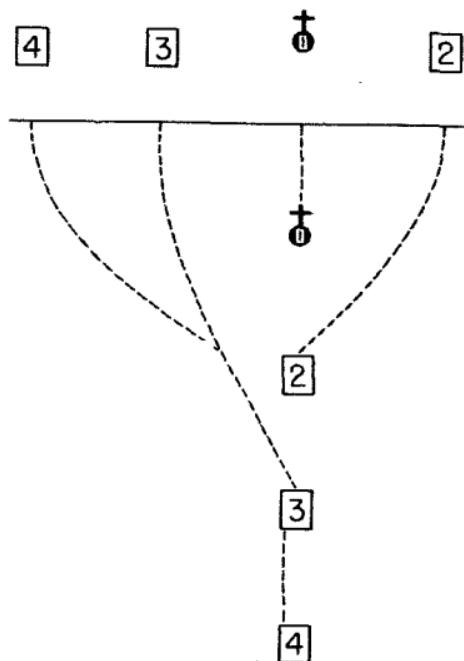


Figure 69. Forming line from platoon in column with less than five vehicles.

imum radius in the direction indicated by the commander.

- (5) When the unit is in a column formation, the elements behind the base successively change direction in the same manner and on the same ground as the base (fig. 70).
- (6) When the unit is in any formation except column, the other elements regulate on

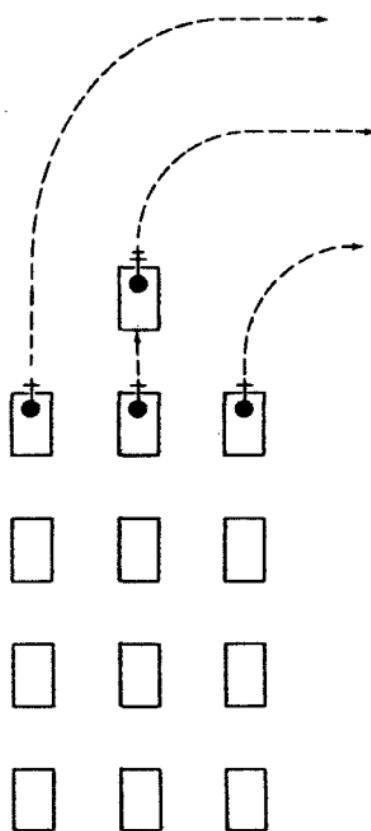


Figure 70. Moving vehicles changing direction of march in mass formation.

the base and maintain their relative positions.

(7) Changes in direction are made on a radius of not less than 15 yards.

180. To Form a Single Column From a Mass

The commander signals or commands COLUMN and points to the column leader who is to lead off. He then moves his own vehicle in the desired direction, followed by the leading vehicle

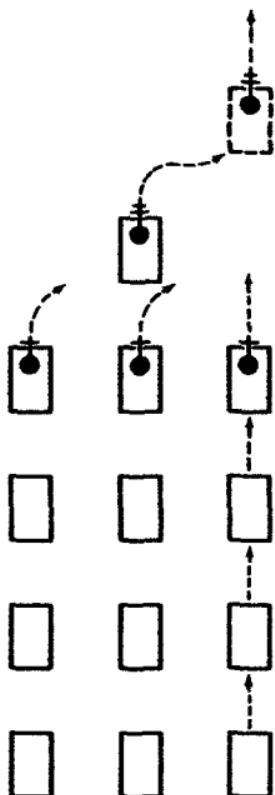


Figure 71. Forming a single column from a formation of vehicles with several columns abreast.

of the designated column. The leading vehicle is followed by the remaining vehicles of that column. The other columns follow in succession (fig. 71).

Section III. SIGNALS

181. General

- a. When conditions make oral commands inadequate, signals are used for transmitting commands and warnings. The signals described in this manual are the arm-and-hand signals used in mounted drill.
- b. When a movement is to be executed by one unit or all units of a command, a preliminary signal designating the unit or units to execute the movement is given. The person giving the signal faces the unit or units for whom it is intended. The signal is given either from the ground or from a vehicle. The signal for executing the movement is given as soon as the preliminary signal has been understood.
- c. One signal is preferable to a combination of signals. When a combination of signals is used, the signals should be easily recognizable and given in the order in which the command is worded. For example, to signal ASSEMBLE IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS gives the signals for ASSEMBLE, COLUMN, and PLATOONS in that order.
- d. To change the formation of lower units, it is preferable for the leader to move the base element and indicate or signal the desired formation. All other elements conform to the base.

182. Arm and Hand Signals

The general arm and hand signals used for mounted drill are—

a. ATTENTION. Extend your arms sideways slightly above the horizontal, palm to the front, and wave toward the head several times.

b. FORWARD; TO THE REAR. Face in the desired direction of movement and raise your hand vertically to the full extent of your arm, palm to the front; lower your arm and hand to the horizontal in the direction of the movement.

c. BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK. Face the unit being signaled, extend both arms horizontally in the direction of the desired movement.

d. MOUNT. Extend your arm downward at your side, palm out, and raise your arm sideward and upward to an angle of 45° above the horizontal. Both arms may be used when giving this signal.

e. DISMOUNT. Extend your arm sideward and upward to an angle of 45° above the horizontal, palm down, and lower it to your side. Both arms may be used when giving this signal.

f. CLOSE FORMATION. (From turrets of tanks and open vehicles.) From the position of arms extended sideward, palms up, bring the arms vertically overhead until the palms touch. Repeat as necessary.

g. CLOSE FORMATION. (From cabs of closed vehicles.) Extend your left arm sideward to the horizontal, palm up, and raise it as high as the cab permits. Repeat several times.

h. MASS. Extend your arm horizontally sideward, palm up, fingers extended and joined; then, by flexing your elbow, bring the tips of your fingers to the point of your shoulder several times.

i. EXTEND. Raise your arms vertically overhead, with your palms together. Then drop your arms sideward to the horizontal position, palms down. Repeat this several times. (In a formation possessing width and depth, extension is made in both directions.)

j. STOP ENGINES. Draw your right hand, palm down, across your neck in a "throat-cutting" motion from left to right.

k. MOVE IN—GEAR OR SPEED. Hold up the number of fingers which indicates the desired gear or speed.

l. MOVE IN REVERSE. Face the unit being signaled, extend your arm and hand at shoulder level, palm toward the driver, and make a pushing motion. Repeat this several times until the vehicle has moved to the desired position.

m. START ENGINES. Rotate your arms in front of your body, describing circles to simulate cranking.

n. COLUMN. Raise your arm vertically. Then drop your arm to the rear and describe circles in a vertical plan with your arm fully extended.

o. LINE. Raise both arms sideward to the horizontal.

Section IV. MOUNTED REVIEWS

183. General

a. The procedures described in paragraphs 119 through 126, 128 through 140, and 157 through 181 are applicable to all units with vehicles, mounted or dismounted.

b. The national and unit colors are mounted on the vehicle when carried in mounted formations. The color bearers and the color guards ride in the vehicle with the colors. The vehicle carrying the colors takes its position at or near the center of the formation and in the interval between battalions or similar elements. When the troops dismount from their vehicles and form into foot formations, the colors are removed from the vehicle and posted in the same relative position as for a dismounted formation.

c. In mounted formations the guidon is flown from the commander's vehicle.

d. Unless ordered otherwise, all vehicular weapons are mounted and carried with their covers removed. Machineguns, except for the antiaircraft weapons, are adjusted and clamped with the barrels horizontal and alined with the axis of the vehicle. Antiaircraft machineguns are pointed to the left and upward at the maximum elevation. Rifles, carbines, and submachineguns are carried in the prescribed positions.

e. All ports on armored vehicles are closed and tank hatches are open. The windshields of the vehicles are closed. The bows and canvas tops are down on all combat vehicles and vehicles carry-

ing personnel. The bows and canvas tops are up on the cargo-carrying vehicles. The rear curtains are closed and fastened. The radio antennas are secured as prescribed.

184. Preparations

The line on which the foot troops are to form is marked. The post of the reviewing officer and the line of march are marked with flags. The reviewing stand and markers are located so that as each unit passes in review its right flank is 20 yards from the reviewing officer. When formed for battalion reviews, the line of *troops* is 145 yards in front of the reviewing stand; however, in the case of larger reviews, the line of *unit commanders* is 145 yards in front of the reviewing stand (fig. 72.) The band and buglers are formed dismounted and take their post 25 yards to the left and 5 yards to the rear of the reviewing officer. Where more than one band is present, the additional band or bands form on the left of the first band. The bands may be massed. The bands play during the reviewing officer's inspection and during the march in review.

185. Formation

a. The normal formation of the battalion and regiment for ceremonies is a *line of masses* (fig. 54). However, a *column of masses* may also be used. For large reviews, a *line of battalions in line of masses* is preferable; but where space is the controlling factor, a *line of battalions in columns of masses* may be used.

b. In reviews for units larger than the bat-

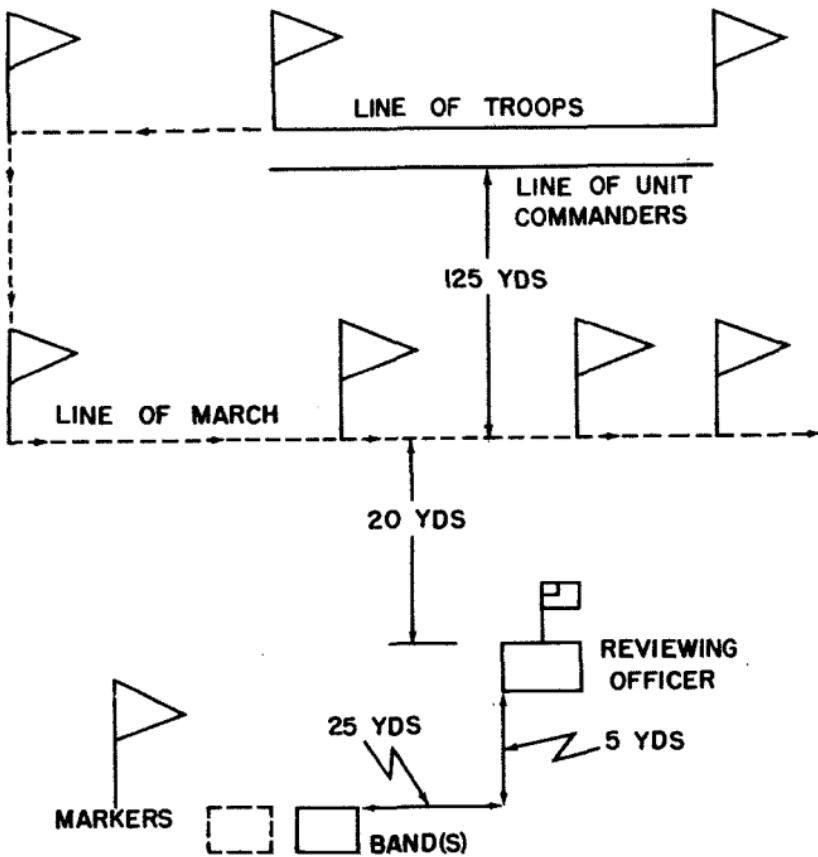


Figure 72. Preparation for mounted review.

talion, the battalion commander's vehicle is 20 yards in front of the center of his unit. The regimental commander's vehicle is centered 40 yards in front of the unit. Staff-vehicles, except the second in command of a company, form with the right flank of their line 5 yards in rear of the commander's vehicle.

c. When platoon leaders and company and battalion commanders are dismounted, they take

positions 6 steps directly in front of their respective vehicles.

d. Extra vehicles, administrative vehicles, and transportation which is not a part of a combat platoon or similar unit may be formed as an additional column on the left of each company or similar unit. It may be desirable to group the administrative and extra vehicles in columns at the left of each battalion or other unit. When platoons contain less than five vehicles, additional vehicles may be added as part of the platoon.

e. All units form and take their positions on the line of troops before the adjutant's call.

f. The reviewing officer is dismounted and generally receives the review from a reviewing stand.

186. Inspection

When the troops remain in the vehicles, eyes right is not executed as the reviewing party approaches.

187. March in Review

a. When the reviewing officer has resumed his post (fig. 73) after inspecting the troops, or when he indicates he does not desire to inspect the troops, the commander of troops commands PREPARE TO PASS IN REVIEW, MOUNT.

b. At the command MOUNT, the troops break ranks, move at double time, and mount. The engines are started. When the troops remain in the vehicles, the command MOUNT is not given.

c. When the commander of the troops observes that the command is mounted, he climbs into his

vehicle and commands, usually by radio: PASS IN REVIEW.

d. When the commander of the unit on the right flank receives the command to PASS IN REVIEW, he gives the commands to start the MARCH. Each successive commander of a mass formation on the line of troops, in turn, gives the command to follow the unit on his right flank.

e. Units may march in review with their elements in line, column, or mass. The sequence of commands for passing in review is as follows:

(1) *Line.* By the right flank is executed successively by platoons at the command PASS IN REVIEW. Commands or signals of execution are given by each platoon leader. By the left flank is executed successively by platoons to make the next change of direction at the end of the review field. By the left flank is executed successively by platoons to make the last change of direction and bring them in line for passing the reviewing stand. Figure 73 shows the formation for passing a reviewing stand.

(2) *Column.* Right turn is executed successively by companies in mass at the command PASS IN REVIEW. The commands or signals of execution are given by each company commander. Left turn is executed successively by companies in mass to make the last change of direction so that the company will be in mass for passing the reviewing stand.

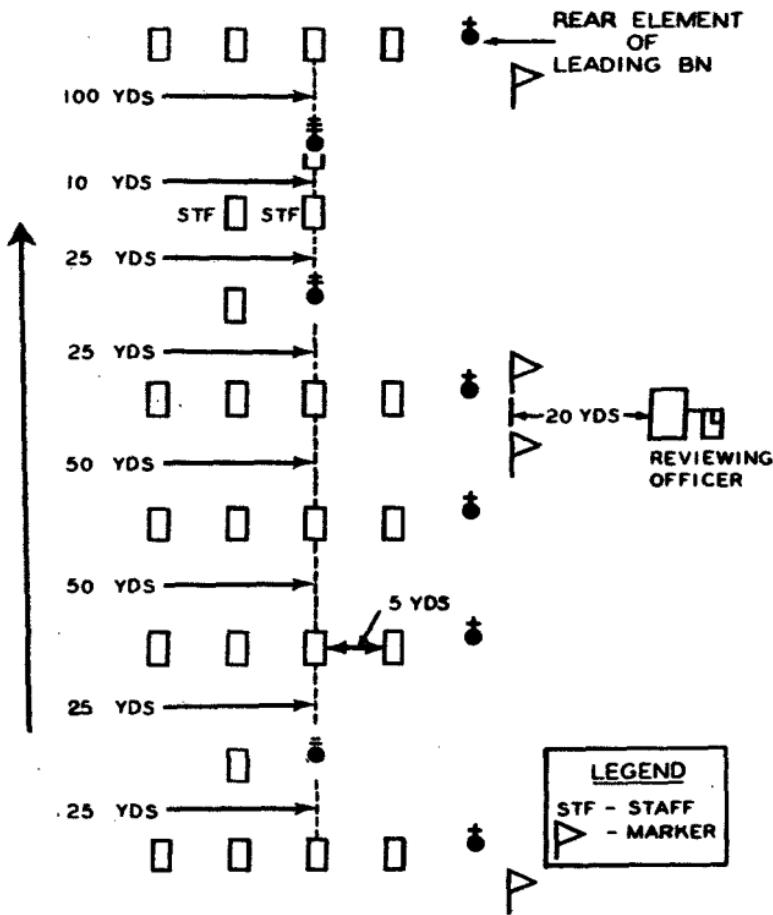


Figure 73. Passing in review (line formation mounted).

f. Mass formation for passing in review is executed in the same manner as for a column, except when battalions are in line of masses or in line of companies with companies in column.

g. Commanders of platoons and all higher unit commanders salute as they pass the reviewing officer. They begin the salute 15 yards from the

reviewing stand and hold it until they are 15 yards beyond the reviewing stand.

h. The review ends when the rear element of the command has passed the reviewing officer. When the review is ended, the unit commanders take charge of their unit (at a previously designated point) and move them as directed in the review instructions. When an inspection follows the review, the units move to the designated area.

188. Road Reviews

Road reviews usually are conducted in column formation with as many vehicles abreast as the width of the road permits. The minimum speed usually is 15 miles per hour and the maximum speed 25 miles per hour. Special instructions are issued for control of traffic, distances between vehicles, speeds, safety precautions, markers, and guides. To prevent traffic jams, divergent routes are designated for the units that have passed the reviewing stand.

Section V. INSPECTION OF MOUNTED UNITS

189. General

a. Inspections may be mounted or dismounted.
b. The administrative details for the inspection of various units are limited by the variety of armored and motorized elements and the available terrain. The area for the inspection is marked carefully and lines are established to simplify the inspection. A field inspection of a large unit may require an advance detail from each bat-

talion to assist in the layout of the area. Suggested arrangements for field inspections are shown in figures 74 and 75.

c. When all the elements are in position, the adjutant reports to the commanding officer, who, after receiving the report, orders the troops to prepare for inspection.

d. When a band is present, it plays during the inspection.

e. When desired, an alternate formation may be used (fig. 75) with shelter tents pitched in lines separate from the lines of vehicles. The shelter tents may be pitched in double lines by company or similar unit, forming a company street. The vehicles are in line in extension of the street of the corresponding company.

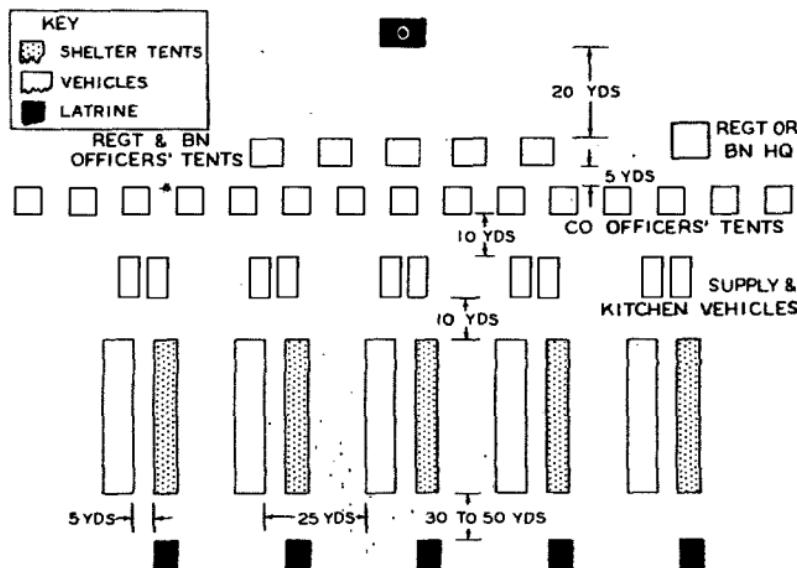


Figure 74. A typical formation for field inspection.

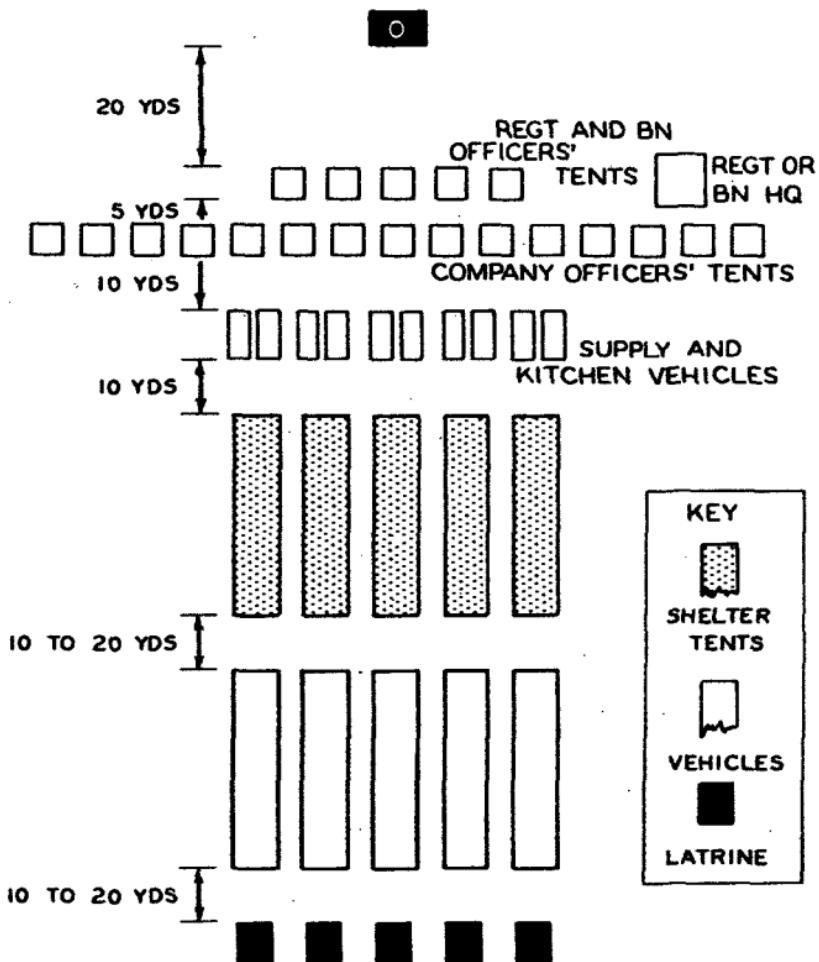
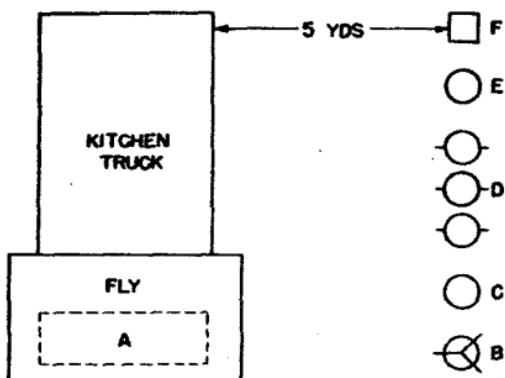


Figure 75. An alternate formation for field inspection.

- f. The company officers' tents are erected facing their respective company streets.
- g. The colors are placed in front of the commanding officer's tent. The guidon is placed at the right front of each company commander's tent.

190. Display of Equipment

- a. Vehicles are displayed with hoods raised; engine compartments, doors, and battery boxes open; and tailgates down. The tools are displayed directly in front of each vehicle.
- b. The mounted weapons are prepared for action. The towed weapons are uncoupled, moved two yards to the rear, and prepared for action.
- c. Organizational equipment is displayed on the ground in the rear of the vehicle. The kitchens may be displayed as shown in figure 76. Additional equipment not shown in figure 76 is placed under the kitchen fly and in the kitchen truck.
- d. Individual equipment, including weapons, is displayed in front of the shelter tents as prescribed in FM 21-15.



LEGEND

- A. SERVING TABLE
- B. LISTER BAG
- C. GARBAGE PIT
- D. HOT WATER
- E. GREASE PIT
- F. FUEL (IF REQUIRED)

Figure 76. A type layout for kitchen equipment.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

AR 600-25 Salutes and Honors.

AR 840-10 Flags.

SR 320-5-1 Dictionary of United States Army Terms.

SR 320-50-1 Authorized Abbreviations.

SR 840-10-1 Description and Use of Flags, Guidons, Tabards, and Automobile Plates.

DA Pam 21-39 Conduct of a Military Funeral.

DA Pam 108-1 Index of Army Motion Pictures, Television Recordings, and Film Strips.

DA Pam 310-3 Index of Training Publications.

DA Pam 310-5 Index of Graphic Training Aids and Devices.

FM 21-5 Military Training

FM 21-15 Individual Clothing and Equipment.

FM 21-30 Military Symbols.

FM 23-5 U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1.

FM 23-7 Carbine, Caliber .30, M1, M1A1, M2, and M3.

FM 23-15 Browning Automatic Rifle, Caliber .30, M1918A2.

FM 23-35 Pistols and Revolvers.

FM 26-5 Interior Guard Duty.

APPENDIX II

MASTER KEY TO SYMBOLS

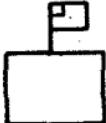
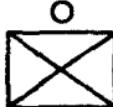
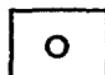
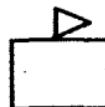
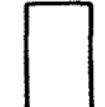
	REVIEWING OFFICER		ASSISTANT PLATOON SERGEANT
	REGIMENTAL COMMANDER AND STAFF		SECTION LEADER
	BATTALION COMMANDER AND STAFF		SQUAD LEADER
	COMPANY COMMANDER		ASSISTANT SQUAD LEADER
	EXECUTIVE OFFICER		RIFLEMAN
	PLATOON LEADER		TRUCK DRIVER
	WARRANT OFFICER		COLORS
	SERGEANT MAJOR		GUIDON BEARER
	FIRST SERGEANT		MESSENDER
	PLATOON SERGEANT		VEHICLE

Figure 77. Master key to symbols in figures.

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[AG 853.5 (15 Jun 56)]

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NG: State AG (6); units—same as Active Army.

USAR: Same as Active Army.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see SR 320-50-1.